The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postpaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

☞ No money must always accompany the Order, and no subscriber can then terms be defeated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1876. NO. 163.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he is subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Large Number of Bills Passed Second Reading.

Bill Reclassifying Cities Ready for Governor's Signature.

Bill Requiring Drawing in Public Schools Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Herr reported the South Side secession bill adversely.

Mr. Newmyer introduced a bill to classify real estate and elect assessors in Pittsburgh. It divides property into three classes:

First—Built up property, to pay full rate.

Second—Suburban property, to pay two-thirds.

Third—Farm land, to pay one-half.

The assessors are to be elected by City Councils, and the right of appeal provided for, to the Court of Common Pleas.

Passed Third Reading—To authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts, and fixing their compensation.

Regulating the compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraisers' lists.

To revise and amend an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

Bills on Second Reading—To prohibit and prevent the use of lights on board vessels whilst lying at a wharf where petroleum is stored. Passed.

Act providing for the establishment of industrial schools in the Commonwealth. Passed.

Act authorizing the formation and regulation of corporations for the purpose of erecting and operating passenger elevators. Passed.

Act authorizing change of venue. Passed.

Supplementary act relating to the support and employment of the poor. Passed.

Act fixing the amount of fines or penalties which building and loan associations may impose for non-payment of instalments on stock or interest on loans. Passed.

Act making the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday. Passed.

Supplementary act to establish an insurance department. Passed.

Act authorizing certain public and municipal corporations to borrow money by mortgage upon their real estate. Passed.

Act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors. Passed.

Act relative to the summoning of jurors to serve in the several criminal courts of the Commonwealth. Passed.

Joint resolution providing for the relocation and remarking of the boundary line, known as Mason and Dixon's line, between the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Passed.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor. Passed.

Act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments. Passed.

The Governor sent to the Senate the following appointments: Notaries Public—John Rehman, Pittsburgh; J. C. Yutzy, Meyersdale, Somerset county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Huhn announced the death of Edwin A Good, member of the House from Philadelphia, and a committee of seven was appointed to make the usual arrangements.

Bills on Second Reading—Act relating to the payment of costs in misdemeanors, supplemental to the act of Assembly approved May 23, 1874, entitled "An act relating to the payment of costs in cases of delay." Defeated.

The act requiring the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State, was discussed by Messrs. Zern, Patterson and Graham in favor, and Jackson and Plummer against. The bill was amended so as to confine its provisions to teaching drawing in graded schools. The House took a recess without action on the bill.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock, and resumed consideration, on second reading, of the act to require the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State. The bill was negatived.

The following bills passed second reading:

Act empowering directors of loan or building associations to invest the funds of said associations when not called on by the stockholders.

Act to prohibit banks and banking institutions from paying interest on deposits.

Supplementary act relating to an appeal from the decision of township auditors.

Act to repeal the act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Act to provide for the publication of the eleventh volume of the Transaction of the State Agricultural Society and Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment, cutting down the number to be printed one-half. Not agreed to, and the bill passed.

Bill No. Six, reclassifying cities, passed the House unanimously as it came from the Senate, and now goes to the Governor for his signature.

Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 14, 1876.

The House and Senate, to-day, were both the scene of an excitement, most unusual, over a stupid question of pre-eminence raised by that distinguished professor of parliamentary etiquette, the Speaker of the House. A bill which originated in the Senate, and had passed both Houses, was presented to the President of the Senate to be signed by him, in open session, as the Constitution requires, and was signed accordingly. The practice has been to present these bills for signature, first, in the House in which they were originated, and immediately afterwards to the presiding officer of the other House for his signature. When this particular bill was presented by the Messenger Clerk of the Senate to the Speaker of the House, that officer refused to sign it because it had not been presented to *him*, first. He considers himself of as ranking above the President of the Senate, and informed the House that it would be a lowering of his dignity to sign a bill after it had been signed by the presiding officer of the other branch.

It frequently happens that the man who prates most about his honesty has none to spare, and those who insist the loudest about their dignity have the least of it. What possible dignity is there about signing a bill? And what difference could there be about the when or the where of affixing a signature to a public document? It was the Speaker's plain duty, made so by the imperative provisions of the Constitution, to sign all bills, which had passed by both Houses, and no man of sound judgment would have permitted the question to be raised whether he should be first or second in the order of performing a duty from which he has no escape.

The whole scene reminded one of the reported struggles in the puny court of the Duke of Pumpernickel as to which paltry Baron should be first in the court processions to dinner, or have precedence in any other occasion of dignity. Perhaps a more homely illustration, and one more easily comprehended, may be found in the case of two lubberly boys fighting for precedence in sliding on the cellar door.

The Speaker justifies himself on the ground that in Parliament and Congress he rule prevails that the Speaker shall sign first, the reason given for which is that in both Congress and Parliament the House is the body which is nearest to the people. But the reason of this rule is not applicable in Pennsylvania, because the Senate is as near to the people as the House. Both are elected by popular vote, and the members of each body are chosen by precisely the same constituency. In Parliament, the House of Lords is the representative of the privileged classes, not of the people, and in Congress the Senate represents the States, in mass, and not popular constituencies; while in Pennsylvania the Senate represents the people, directly, and there is no such distinction between the two Houses as is to be found in Congress and Parliament. The parliamentary rule, therefore, springs from a reason which does not exist in our State, and is, for that reason, inapplicable.

The practice, here, for years has been to give precedence, in signatures to bills, to the officer of the presiding body in which a bill originates; and as the times of the presiding officers are not now fixed to the printed edition of the laws issued by the State, the signatures, as now fixed, are a mere attestation that the bill has been properly passed. To raise a breeze and a quarrel over the petty question of the order in which the signatures shall be written, is to belittle the Legislature and reduce it to the level of a school of immature youth, whose scholars wrangle over the veriest trifles and quarrel like spitfires over the difference betwixt the north and northwest side of a hair.

When the matter was brought before the Senate to-day, there was a general feeling of indignation, not confined to either side of the Chamber, that a presiding officer of a legislative body could be capable of such conduct. All the Senators who spoke upon it, including several on the Democratic side, spoke of it in terms of the severest condemnation. The whole affair was regarded as contemptible and so infinitely small that it would be degrading and discraceful to take notice of it, if it were not for the fact that a public officer could not be permitted thus to block, completely, the wheels of legislation. The contempt expressed for the act in the half-hour's debate that followed the introduction of the matter, was sufficiently pointed to make the Speaker's ears burn for the rest of his natural life. His vanity may possibly save him from realizing the real state of the case, but nothing can save the city from which he comes from the reproach of having sent him here.

It is needless, perhaps, to add, that at the afternoon session of the House, the Speaker, after spreading himself for a few hours upon his dignity, came down to plain matter of fact, and signed the bill, as he should have done at first. It was a tempest in a teapot, and one cannot wonder, now, after this popinjay strutting, that the body over which he presides is known, in popular parlance, as "The *Lower* House."

The Ventilation bill occupied the whole day, in the House, and has been amended throughout, in almost every section. I am not able, now, to give its exact shape; but as it has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate it is likely to be still further remodeled, so that the putative father of it will not be able, in the end, to recognize his child. I am told, however, that the bill, as it now stands, is not acceptable to the operators, although it is much nearer their wishes than it was at first.

The Senate passed finally the Bank bill, with the clause in forbidding payment of interest on borrowed money by any bank chartered under its provisions. It is not acceptable in this shape, to the bank men; but as a prospect a way for forming corporate banking associations, with individual liability to only double the amount of stock held by any stockholder, the unincorporated banking companies prefer to take it, as it is, to remaining in their present condition. What the fate of the bill will be in the House is as impossible to guess as what will be the shape of the next outbreak of dignity on the part of its Speaker. SPECIAL.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills were presented and referred as follows:

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on certain claims for damages arising from Morgan's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration in the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas P. Jourdan. Adopted.

A bill was passed to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. Also a bill to further the administration of justice in Colorado.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the powers conferred on A. R. Steinberger as Special Agent or Commissioner to the Vacuum or Lobos Islands. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hoi. Speaker on retrenchment and reform.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Atkins, in favor of the Texas Frontier defense bill; by Mr. Cochran, in advocacy of reform and economy; by Mr. Miller, in favor of a sound specie currency, and by Mr. Banks, in favor of the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced for this evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1876.

NO STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR RUBENSTEIN.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, has denied an application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Francis X. Rubenstein, convicted of the murder of Sarah Alexander.

SUSPENSION OF REFLECTOR COMPANY.

The suspension of the United States Reflector Company, Conet, Jacobsen & Co., manufacturers and importers of reflecting chandeliers, was announced yesterday. Their liabilities amount to over $100,000, and their assets are good. The immediate cause of the suspension was the difficulty in making collections.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S OPINION OF BEECHER.

The phrase "Mr. Beecher ought to be blown out of the Plymouth pulpit" having been imputed to ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, that gentleman writes to-day: "Since the trial of 1875, if not before, I have, upon the whole, believed him to be innocent, but I will not deny that I may have felt strongly his want of wisdom in the whole affair, and may have expressed myself accordingly."

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The *Evening Post* says no receiver has been appointed for the Bank of the State of New York, and that it was learned this morning, on the best authority, that the Comptroller of the Currency, John D. Knox, is making an effort to have the bank go into voluntary liquidation. The bank officers are willing to adopt this course, and believe they can carry it out successfully. The doors of the bank building were open this morning and officers were in attendance to answer questions of depositors, who visited the institution in large numbers. Vice President Patrick said nothing could be done by the managers until the decision of the Banking Department at Washington was announced. He also said, in regard to over drafts and loans, which have been censured, that the reports of these had been exaggerated. Mr. Reed, one of the directors of the bank, said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that had made an overdraft on the bank to the extent of $200,000. There is some trouble between persons who deposited with the Bank of Commerce, in trust for the Bank of the State of New York.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York, the resignation of the old Board of Directors was accepted and the following new board was appointed: August Belmont, R. G. Rainton, G. T. Tolman, D. D. Withers, Lawrence Turnure, John R. Marshall, Daniel Drake Smith, Adrian Iselin and Henry Morgan. Mr. Belmont was elected President. The new board will meet to-morrow to appoint the other executive officers, reorganize the affairs and give a bond to the Comptroller of the Currency that the bank's assets will be applied to the liquidation of its debts. The institution will resume business at an early day. The ex-President, Mr. G. W. Duer, remains with the bank in an advisory capacity.

DEATH OF CARL SCHURZ'S WIFE.

Mrs. Schurz, wife of ex-Senator Schurz, died this afternoon, at her husband's residence, of puerperal fever. She gave birth on Sunday to a boy.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, is dead.

John T. Bartlett, an old citizen and well known banker of Columbus, died in that city yesterday, aged seventy years.

J. C. Ochieschlager, a well known professor of the German language and author of several German text books, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Charles E. Coleman, believed from letters on his person to be from Owensborough, or Louisville, Ky., was yesterday found dead in his room in a boarding house on McCall street, Memphis. Verdict of death from congestion.

It is stated on good authority that J. F. Hoyt, formerly Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, has left that city for Canada. E. T. Bridges, ex-Revenue Agent, is also reported to have gone, but this is not fully verified.

John L. Bettinger, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was recently found guilty of fraudulent vouchers as United States Gauger, was yesterday indicted at Jefferson City for conspiring with Joyce, McDonald and others to defraud the Government at Sheehan's distillery, at St. Joseph.

The residence of General Gideon J. Pillow, at Memphis, was sold at bankrupt sale on Thusday. There was no competition in the bidding, and the residence, worth probably $8,000, was bought in by a gentleman for twenty-six dollars, and the valuable library by another gentleman for eleven dollars, and were both presented to Mrs. Pillow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pittsburgh Fortification Claims.

Movement in that Direction Resumed.

Charges to be Made Against Secretary Fish.

The Sins of His Son-in-Law Laid to His Door.

Judge McCandless' Bill to be Reported in a Day or Two.

Steps for Immediate Resumption of Silver Payments.

Mr. Dana to Make His Defense Next Tuesday.

Democratic Caucus Agree Upon Mr. Payne's Finance Bill.

Republican Senators Weakening on the Indian Peace Policy.

Official History of Minister Schenck's Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1876.

Pittsburgh Fortification Claims.

The Pittsburgh fortification claims, having failed of consideration in Congress last session, were withdrawn and were presented at the War Department about six months ago. From there they were forwarded to the Third Auditor of the Treasury. Congress not having acted upon them, the accounting officers of that Department, in accordance with usage, were at liberty to consider them. They were examined as to form, were found to comply with all the requirements in that particular and were passed and sent to the Comptroller. While pending here, they were recalled, about two months ago, by the Secretary of War and shortly returned again to the Comptroller with revised action, it being stated that in the first case the action of the War Department, which was adverse, was upon a false proposition. These claims will not be reached in the Comptroller's office before May. They have been considered in any manner sufficient to anticipate the action of the Comptroller. They stand now, practically, as pending, and this does not necessarily imply a favorable settlement by the Auditor, though the indications point that way.

The Mission to England.

In response to a dispatch from the friends of Mr. Dana, the President will afford that gentleman time to make a statement in his defense before the Committee on Foreign Relations, which the latter have set for next Tuesday. It is safe to say that no action will be taken in relation to the Court of St. James within ten days, the name of Mr. Dana having been withdrawn or rejected.

Resumption of Silver Payment.

Bristow to day urged the House Committee on Appropriations to take prompt steps authorizing the issue of silver, stating that there was danger of a fractional currency famine, there being less than a million on hand. The committee authorized the Chairman to report a bill to-morrow to give the required authority.

Judge McCandless' Bill.

Judge Edmunds stated that he would in a day or two report the bill retiring Judge McCandless.

Secretary Fish to be Investigated.

It is intimated to-night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will shortly discuss an array of facts relative to conduct of the Secretary of State. The testimony shows that Sidney Webster, the son-in-law of Mr. Fish and the counsel for the Spanish Government, has improper means in influencing the action of the Government in the Virginius controversy, and that the honorable attitude of the United States in the negotiations with Spain has been compromised. Mr. Webster has been summoned before the committee.

Caucus of Republican Senators To-day.

A caucus of Republican Senators will be held to-morrow. It is intimated that they will probably consider Mr. Morton's electoral bill, it being desired to secure united action; also the Indian peace policy, which is losing ground. In executive session on the Indian bill, Logan was appointed on the recommendations of a St. Louis religious society has been rejected, and another rejection hangs on a motion to reconsider, but it will not deny that it may have felt strongly his want of wisdom in the whole affair, and may have expressed myself accordingly."

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The *Evening Post* says no receiver has been appointed for the Bank of the State of New York, and that it was learned this morning, on the best authority, that the Comptroller of the Currency, John D. Knox, is making an effort to have the bank go into voluntary liquidation. The bank officers are willing to adopt this course, and believe they can carry it out successfully. The doors of the bank building were open this morning and officers were in attendance to answer questions of depositors, who visited the institution in large numbers. Vice President Patrick said nothing could be done by the managers until the decision of the Banking Department at Washington was announced. He also said, in regard to over drafts and loans, which have been censured, that the reports of these had been exaggerated. Mr. Reed, one of the directors of the bank, said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that had made an overdraft on the bank to the extent of $200,000. There is some trouble between persons who deposited with the Bank of Commerce, in trust for the Bank of the State of New York.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York, the resignation of the old Board of Directors was accepted and the following new board was appointed: August Belmont, R. G. Rainton, G. T. Tolman, D. D. Withers, Lawrence Turnure, John R. Marshall, Daniel Drake Smith, Adrian Iselin and Henry Morgan. Mr. Belmont was elected President. The new board will meet to-morrow to appoint the other executive officers, reorganize the affairs and give a bond to the Comptroller of the Currency that the bank's assets will be applied to the liquidation of its debts. The institution will resume business at an early day. The ex-President, Mr. G. W. Duer, remains with the bank in an advisory capacity.

DEATH OF CARL SCHURZ'S WIFE.

Mrs. Schurz, wife of ex-Senator Schurz, died this afternoon, at her husband's residence, of puerperal fever. She gave birth on Sunday to a boy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Overwhelming Republican Victory.

CHENEY'S MAJORITY OVER THREE THOUSAND.

Nine out of Twelve Senators Republican.

Twenty-five to Thirty Republican Majority in the House.

The Council Four Republicans and One Democrat.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Returns from 215 towns and wards give Cheney 36,399; Marcy, 32,526; Kendall and scattering, 332. Last year the same towns gave Cheney 34,553; Roberts, 33,420; White and scattering, 642, a Republican net gain of 3,253. The Representatives elect from 219 towns and wards are: Republicans, 169; Democrats, 154, a Democratic net gain of 9. Meager returns have been received on the vote on the Constitutional Convention, but it is undoubtedly carried.

CONCORD, March 15.—The victory of the Republicans seems to be overwhelming. They have a good majority in the House—probably twenty or twenty-five—and claim to have nine out of twelve Senators and four out of five Councillors. Full returns of the State have not yet been received, but enough seemingly to justify the claim.

CONCORD, March 15.—Returns from all but ten towns give Cheney 41,240, Marcy 37,477, Kendall and scattering 419—Cheney's majority 3,347. The towns yet to hear from gave last year: Cheney, Republican, 514; Roberts, Democrat, 602, and White, Temperance, 5.

The Republicans elect nine out of twelve Senators. The Council stands four Republicans and one Democrat. In the House there are 207 Republicans and 178 Democrats. The Republican majority, it is thought, will be twenty-five or thirty in the House. The vote is increased about 1,200 over last year, and is the largest ever cast in the State.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Suit Against Officers of Central Pacific—Receiver Asked for—Charges of Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—J. R. Robinson, of this city, will to-day file a complaint in the Fourth District Court against the Central Pacific Railroad Contract and Finance Company (Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker) and the corporations controlled by them. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff is a stockholder in the Central Pacific; that the defendants, in building the road, fraudulently made contracts with themselves, in the Central Pacific Contract and Finance Company, at excessive rates and by other dishonest practices, themselves absorbed the gains arising from subsidies, land grants, &c. It reiterates at length many instances of fraudulent practices of the defendants, generally charges fraud and embezzlement in the conduct of the affairs of the corporation. The plaintiff alleges that the amount of stock held by him would properly entitle him to 2,200,000 in money and 150,000 acres of land. He prays for the appointment of a receiver, for the removal of the President and Board of Directors and that all of their property be taken from them previous to obtaining control of the Central Pacific Railroad affairs, be decreed the property of the corporation. It is asserted that the suit will be pressed to a trial, and that the evidence adduced will form a valuable addition to the inside history of the Central Pacific and the contract and finance affairs.

General Convention at Cincinnati—Last Summer's Schedule Continued.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A convention of railroad officers, representing the principal railways of the United States and Canadas, was held at the Grand Hotel to-day, for the purpose of arranging summer schedules. E. S. Flint, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, presided. A committee of fifteen, appointed on time table, reported in favor of continuing last summer's schedule, with a few unimportant modifications, to take effect April 6th. The report was adopted and the convention adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel, New York, the first Wednesday of October next.

FIRE RECORD.

Denver—$25,000.

DENVER, March 15.—The Park Place Hotel, of this city, was totally consumed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insurance $16,000.

Pork Packing of the West.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The *Price-Current's* twenty-seventh annual statement of the pork packing of the West is sufficiently near completion to enable that paper to-morrow to offer a reliable statement as to what the final results will be for the past winter season. The calculations are made upon returns representing 4,760,000 hogs, which show an average of 217 gross pounds net, or an increase of 8 1-15 pounds net, compared with last year, equal to 3 9-10 per cent. The average yield of lard is 35 53-100 pounds per hog, or 1½ pounds more than last year. The total number will not vary over 25,000 from 4,800,000, or an increase of 160,000. This would be a decrease of over 100,000,000 pounds net weight, or about nine per cent.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—Governor Hayes to-day sent to the Senate the names of the following persons to be trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans Home: H. P. Buckland, Sandusky county; M. F. Force, Hamilton; J. Warren Keifer, Clark; Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; A. M. Stark, of Greene; J. W. Reilly, of Columbiana, and W. S. Furay, of Franklin.

The Senate to-day passed the Senate bill to establish a Board of State Charities.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Severe local storms, with variable winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, and stationary or falling temperature.

S. Gross Fry, a prominent Democratic politician of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday, after a short illness.

The report sent from Davenport that the Union Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids had failed, is a malicious fabrication.

A fire broke out at Wilton last night. Railroad and Newell's blocks were burned, and the fire was spreading at last accounts.

The Colorado Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday morning. The proposed State Constitution will be submitted to a popular vote July 1.

The libel suit of Isaac W. Arnold against the Minneapolis *Tribune* has resulted in a verdict for the paper. The sum wanted was $20,000, on the charge that plaintiff beat his sister.

In consequence of the damage by the recent hurricane, steps have been taken to lay subterranean telegraphs between the Bay Bell Islands. Hereafter all new telegraph lines will be laid underground.

Eastern railroad managers have decided to reduce freight on fourth class freight from Chicago, as follows: To New York, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 40 cents; to Baltimore, 38½ cents, and to Boston 50 cents. These rates go into effect Monday, the 20th inst.

Secretary Howard, of the National Pork Packers' Association, reports the exports of provisions from the principal ports of the United States, from November 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, as 224,395,031 pounds of hog product, of a value of $27,533,505, and 34,842,020 pounds of a value of $3,258,983.

The story has recently come to light that some years ago one of the King of Prussia's soldiers stole out of a Catholic church the jewels that adorned a Madonna. He owned possession, but denied the theft, saying that the Madonna had given them to him. There were no witnesses to disprove him. The King, therefore, sent for some Romish priests, and asked them if there was anything impossible for a Madonna. They wese shocked at the question, and affirmed her omnipotence. "In that case," replied the King, "I cannot comdemn the soldier, but I will do something else. I will forbid him ever to receive any more presents from a Madonna."

The Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company are now putting in their upper mill a large solid fly wheel, in place of the hollow one before in use. They are also putting in a new train of plate rolls with sixteen inch grooves. Every effort is being made to have the improvements completed by the 1st of April next, when it is expected that every department of these works will be run steadily and at their full capacity.

A Specimen Southern Claim Against the Government.

"Specks" writes from Washington to the Atlanta *Courier* that among the Southern claimants is a Mrs. Wallingford, who claims to be the loyal daughter of a planter near Dalton, Ga., and represents that when the Union armies penetrated that region in 1863 they made away with all her personal property, which, according to her account, amounted to a large sum. Her itemized claim sets forth that there were 1,600 bales of cotton, for which she asks $800,000; 2,500 pounds of tobacco, for which she wants but $1 per pound; a Chickering piano, for which she asks $600, and a Steinway, $800, four sets of parlor furniture, $1,200; another set of parlor furniture, $400; another $350; still foursets more (walnut), $2,000; $400 worth of lace and $200 worth of damask curtains; $160 worth of mattresses; $100 worth of pillows; $100 worth of feather beds and $460 worth of bed furnishings; $2,400 worth of "wall pictures;" $1,000 worth of books, and enough else to make the whole amount $840,496. This claim is backed by considerable evidence, and the woman herself is indefatigable in pressing the matter.

There is a prospect that the Hubbard Rolling Mill, in Trumbull county, O., which has been idle two years, will start up again in a few days. When running it gives work to about one hundred hands.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED — OCCUPANTS — FOR AN elegant second story Front Room, at 305 Penn avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

WANTED—BOILERMAKERS—SOME first class Boilermakers. Apply immediately to CONNELLY BROS., Petrolia, Butler county, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abell's Vermin Exterminator. It is equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHOSE evenings are unoccupied, wishes a set of Books to write up. References from present employers and others. Address Box F, Commercial office.

WANTED — SITUATION — BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in collection trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN—With some capital, to take the general agency for a staple article used by everybody. A permanent and lucrative business. Address GREENWICH MANUF'G CO., 76 Eagle street, N. Y.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $2,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $5,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $10,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY, 138 Fourth avenue.

WANTED--INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—IF THE heirs of Frederick Murray, deceased, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Washington, and supposed to have come from or near Pittsburg, will address Wilfried McK. P. PULLOCK, Attorney, 208 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., they will learn something to their advantage.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL HOUSES in the Twelfth ward, cheap. Address OWNER, Box 84, this office.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting, Hose and Oils of every description, by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—MULES—A PAIR OF very fine, large, young Mules. A so, large Platform Spring Wagon and Harness, at 119 Water street.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL, STOCK AND fixtures of a first class wholesale retail manufacturing Confectionery in Philadelphia; central location. Address R., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second hand Planers, 8 to 36 inches; 6 second hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, T. CARLIN, corner of Sandusky and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LEAD WORKS —The Citizens' White Lead Works, corner of Forty-fifth and Railroad streets. Apply to JAMES LIDDELL, corner of Forty-fifth and Railroad streets.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON THE LINE of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Roup's Station, 6 houses; also, 2 fine brick houses, near Dalas Station. The above property can be had cheap and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE—A TWO-HORSE Close Bodied Carriage in good order; it is large, strong and well calculated for livery purposes. Inquire at 92 Diamond street. Inquire of J. K. MOORHEAD, 92 Diamond street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Locomotive, from 4 to 300 horse power, on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second hand SCOND HAND BOILERS complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. S. HUTCHINSON, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—THE HAWKIN'S PATENT Improved Blowers, Portable Forges, Furnaces, Planing Mills, &c. The best and cheapest made. Also, a full stock of Bent and Cast Screws, Judson Governors, Belting and Manufacturers' Supplies generally. M. E. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD CARS—NINE Gondola (right wheel), four with Coke frames attached, at $125 each. Supposing car (one wheel) at $40 each, gauges 4 feet 8½ inches, twenty-seven Ore Bank Cars, capacity ten tons, gauge 33 inches, at $7 each. Address P. O. Box 2623, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE — NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood desirable. The Lot is 22 feet front by 100 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold on easy terms and accommodation to the right party to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, worth up to $200,000. Can also place a first class mortgage on the property, to suit buyer, with interest at 6 per cent. THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—ONE-FOURTH, ONE-HALF or all of the Garrett's Run Coal and Planing Mill Property. It is miles below Kittanning, on line of P., A. & K. R. R. and Allegheny river. The new and machinery in good working order. Storehouse and warerooms, five tenant houses, blacksmith and wagonmaker shops, 12 acres of land, and good water power, if put to use. Apply to JOHN PATTERSON, on premises, Manorville P. O., Armstrong county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGE—A Beautiful Suburban Property, Cottage, situate on Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 70 acres improved, 37 acres in timber, all underlaid with the best of coal. The house is new, delays partly level and part rolling; well watered by never failing springs; part cleared, partly ran and part board and post; good young bearing orchard of choice fruit. Improvements, a good two-story Brick Dwelling House of 5 rooms, kitchen and cellar, wash-house, &c., all in good order; large bank barn, stable, corn-crib, sheds; a house at the coal bank; few minutes' walk from Beaver Falls Station. School, churches, postoffice, stores, &c., all convenient. Will sell at a low price and easy payments. Send for a Descriptive List of Properties for sale at my office, and call on or address EDWARD WITTICH, Beaver Falls, P. O., every Tuesday at No. 57 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Election for ten Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28th, 1876, at the General Office of the Company, No. 238 Fourth street, Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of A. H. English & Co., No. 93 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk, to serve during the ensuing year.

S. McCRICKART, President.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1876.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,

22D DISTRICT.

RUSSELL ERRETT,

Of Robinson Township.

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSEPH A. STONE,

Of McKeesport,

5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

W. J. GLENN,

Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. B. COURSIN,

Of McKeesport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE FURNISHED Front Room, at 354 Penn street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 10 Wood street. Inquire of J. ROBINSON, No. 97 Wood street. 1f

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS, suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker. Best location in the city—254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—FOUR-STORY Brick Building, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of DAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth. tf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE—FROM April 1st, the Brick Warehouse No. 8 Wood street. Inquire of S. McKEE & CO., 62 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—DININGROOM, Kitchen and Bedroom, suitable for a Dressmaker. Have been occupied as such for two years. 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOUCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—ON MT. WASHIN

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

CONUNDRUM from New Hampshir — "Where is dat barty now?"

WHAT has become of the impeachment of BELKNAP? The project went up like a rocket: is it to come down like a stick?

THURSDAY, April 13, has been selected for New Hampshire's fast day. The Democrats should have observed it yesterday. They were out of meat.

WE ARE pained to observe that the *Post* should entertain so despicable an opinion of the New Hampshire Democrats as to intimate that they are susceptible of being bought.

THE Boston *Post* has a vivid and picturesque imagination. Last week it said, blithely enough: "The New Hampshire Republicans are scared out of their boots. General Apathy commands a good share of their forces." It was a pretty piece of satire.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that the right of a wife to recover damages for personal injuries to her, does not preclude the husband from recovering from the same parties consequential damages for the loss of the personal labor and assistance of the wife.

IT WAS quaint old THOMAS FULLER who said, speaking of the people: "A body of that greatness hath an eye of like clearness; it is next to impossible that a wanderer with a counterfeit pass should pass undiscovered." There is nutritive marrow here for the Democrats, if they have the skill to suck it out.

IN VIEW of the results of the New Hampshire ecdotr, it is pretty safe to say that TILDEN stock was never quoted lower in the Democratic Presidential candidacy market than at the present time. The scrip of the worst broken down railroad that ever went into the hands of a receiver would fetch more now than any quantity of TILDEN stock that could be offered in the market, would bring.

THE National State Bank of New York city, which has just suspended with a capital of two millions, was known in anti-war times as the silk-stocking bank of the old Democracy, and did a very large business with the Southern banks. It was the last of the New York banks under the old New York safety fund system, in 1836, which was superseded in 1838 by the free banking law of the State. In 1863-4, it passed under the national system.

THUS far the *Post* has not exhibited any frantic tendency to point out the significance of the heavy Republican gains in the recent elections in Maine and New York. In twenty-three counties in the latter State which held elections for Boards of Supervisors last week, the Republicans made a net gain of 133, as compared with similar elections in the same counties last year, while in the various local elections held in the former State, the Republicans were also generally successful.

THE "economical" Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, while leaving the clerical force of the Bureau of Education almost intact, has allowed it for all purposes only about half as much as was required for the single item of stationery last year, giving it some $1,200 in place of some $17,000 appropriated last year, thus completely paralyzing its activity. Considerable indignation has been aroused by this shameful action of the committee, and unless it is amended a good deal will be heard about this brutal effort to suppress an office whose usefulness has been so generally admitted.

THE Democrats in Congress, under CLYMER'S lead, started off very briskly to prosecute BELKNAP by impeachment, and CLYMER presented the charges to the Senate with a pompousness and affectation that could have been equaled only by Mr. Speaker PATTERSON of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Two weeks have since elapsed, and still the articles of impeachment are held back. Why? It they had the proof of his guilt when they made the matter public, why did they not bring him to trial? If they did not have the proof, why did they make the charges? Was it for effect, solely, upon the New Hampshire election?

A DAY or two before the election took place, the New York *Herald* said: "If the Republican party should elect its ticket in New Hampshire next Tuesday it would be a more tremendous phenomenon than has ever been presented in American politics"—by reason of the BELKNAP exposure. The difficulty with the *Herald* is its utter inability to distinguish between Republicanism and "Grantism," from which the party long since cut itself entirely loose. Moreover, Democratic knavery in the House at Washington strengthened the Republicans much more than Belknaping in the War Department injured them. The people may be succeeded by foodwinked for the moment by designing men, or blinded by their own passions may credit false reports, fall into errors and commit injustices. But their ultimate judgments, whether on men, parties or politics, are generally correct.

THE outcome of the New Hampshire State election is looked for with a certain national importance, because the election was the signal gun of the Presidential campaign, and because it followed so soon after the scandalous disclosures in the War Department. It has also another element of unusual importance in that the carrying out of many political reforms in the State is involved. There is a pressing necessity for laws to prevent fraudulent registration of voters, to give minorities in the several towns and cities rights and protection that are now withheld, as also to secure to majorities the rights that are sometimes wrested from them by barefaced frauds. The accomplishment of these most desirable reforms is now insured. The victory also secures the election of a Republican United States Senator to fill the seat now occupied by Senator CRAGIN, whose term expires on the fourth of next March. The glorious result will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every true Republican in the land.

A STEADY and constantly swelling stream of emigration is pouring out from numberless parts of the couhtry toward the Black Hills. The Cheyenne correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that for the fortnight past, notwithstanding the rigorous weather on the plains, an average of 100 emigrants has daily started from that town for the supposed new Eldorado. When one comes to inquire concerning the actual condition of the "diggings," it seems he is at a loss to find any tangible reason for this rush. Great noise has been made about gold, and silver, and fine lands; but, so far, no real and thoroughly reliable accounts have been published. The correspondent says one may search every source in Cheyenne as to the certainty of what the Black Hills may yet furnish, but he cannot find any other evidence than that of hearsay from men who have been to the Hills and contemplate going back there again. Even hotel men and storekeepers will only venture so far, but with a knowing shrug they will say, "All who have been there mean to return there, and now we must conclude there is something in it."

THE principal charge against Secretary ROBESON seems to be that he has reopened claims which were regarded as settled, years ago, and that several claims then regarded as bad have since been paid under his orders. This practice of reopening old rejected claims with every change in the head of the departments is exceedingly objectionable, leading, as it does, to a very large proportion of the departmental frauds and waste of the public money. But if the Secretary of the Navy is to be adjudged guilty of dereliction of official duty in this matter, what is there to be said in defense of PENDLETON'S course in inducing Secretary BELKNAP to reopen and allow the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad, which had been peremptorily rejected by STANTON, SCHOFIELD and RAWLINS? The Democrats cannot make fish or one and flesh of the other, since in a moral point of view both cases are exactly similar. The system is a most pernicious one, which should long ago have been abolished or reformed. An effort to reform it has at this late date been made in the shape of a bill which provides that no claim which has once been rejected by the head of a department shall ever again be passed upon by him or by his successors, but may be afterward presented and adjudicated in court. The Chicago *Tribune* believes that the only way in which the temptation and abuses of this practice can be eradicated is by the passage of a law by Congress which shall forbid the consideration of a claim by any department after it has been once canvassed and rejected, except by the canvassed and rejected, except by the special instructions of Congress itself. That paper well says:

> There will be no injustice in a law of this kind. The rejection of a claim is pretty good evidence that it is invalid and unjust, for the process is so long and the avenues of reaching it so numerous, that a final disposition is pretty sure to be correct if it has been hones y considered; and a rejection is better evidence of an *honest* consideration than an allowance. The present practice, on the contrary, presents a continuous opportunity for swindling the Government. The fraudulent claimant simply bides his time. He attacks every Secretary who comes into office, and waits till he finds one who is either stupid enough or dishonest enough to allow what his more capable or conscientious predecessors had rejected. It is in this way that the notorious jobs have been worked out."

A NEEDED LESSON.

One of the important lessons taught by the results of the New Hampshire election is this: that there is a public conscience, uncorrupted and grand, to which political parties must bow; that the people are not debauched, that they still retain the glory of right conviction, and that they hold any man or party that delights in exposures of national shame because there may be, or seem to be some political capital in them for himself or his party, unworthy of being intrusted with power.

The BELKNAP iniquity, for instance, was a national disgrace. It was a thing to make every true American blush, and this was the feeling which noble minds everywhere experienced in looking at it. And to the better class of Democrats it must have been small compensation for their sense of national dishonor, that the party might possibly gain something from the scandal. It is indisputable, however, that in the minds of the party managers the political aspects of the case entirely obliterated the moral and national elements in it. They felt a thrill of joy that BELKNAP fell. They betrayed their gladness not in a word. They had no fear for our dishonor; they did not hang their heads for our shame. That citizenship in the Republic had been robbed of some of its grandeur was nothing to them. They did not look at it as statesmen, nor as citizens, but only as politicians, and they reveled in our shame because it fed their political hopes and seemed to promise to enthrone their party. And with this mean, meager, conscienceless view of the case they rushed forward and demanded power; not because they had any sublime convictions about the situation, but because they wanted power, and saw, or thought they saw, that the present juncture of affairs seemed favorable to their demands.

We do not deny that among these men who are so loudly insisting on the restoration of the Democracy to national power, there are to be found some upright, honorable men, of high views and lofty character. But the majority of those who clamor most vociferously for righteousness in the affairs of the nation are men who not many years ago breathed treason as they breathed the air; who openly plotted for the overthrow of the Republic; who drew the sword against it and filled half a million graves with its sons; men who robbed the Government of its military and naval stores to the amount of uncounted millions, and perjured themselves in doing it.

Many of these men glory as much today in their treason and robbery and disloilism as they did during their rebellion. They hold the same principles, now, as then, and, to an extent, the same feelings. They stand up in Congress to this day and justify Andersonville, an infamy as horrible as the Bastile, or the guillotine, in the days of ROBESPIERRE and DANTON. These men to-day hold up their heads in holy horror at the dishonesty of a Government officer, and demand political supremacy, because forsooth, they say power should be in the hands of men who love righteousness and deal justly, and who can be trusted. It is a common trick of thieves, when hard pressed by officers, to raise a cry of "stop thief!" to detract attention from themselves as the guilty parties; and cunningly, unfortunately, the ruse succeeds, and justice is cheated of its prey. This was the attempt made in New Hampshire, and which is still being made throughout the country. No more terrible calamity could possibly befal us as a people than that the peculation of a Government officer, infamous as that is, should by political charlatanry be made to obscure the enormous and indescribable wickedness and infamy of the men who attempted to overthrow this nation. National interests are doubtless imperiled by public men who steal money by official corruption, but this does not make it clear how they could be more safe in the hands of men who have already done their utmost to destroy them. The people execrate the infamy of BELKNAP, and demand the punishment of the evildoer; but it is utterly out of the question to confuse them into the belief that his is the only wrong the nation has suffered, or to make them forget that his crime runs pale and sinks into insignificance when compared with the colossal iniquities of some who are now so clamorous for justice. And the verdict of the people of New Hampshire has been, as the verdict of the entire country will be, that they do not purpose to permit themselves to be befooled by the dust, nor confused by the vast turmoil of the hour; but that they consider that the man, or the party, that can glory in the national dishonor of this hour, or in other hour of our history, proves by that fact that neither himself nor the party is qualified for the possession of power, much less for political supremacy.

EXIT PENDLETON.

"Gentleman George" is disposed of. Upon his own testimony he stands convicted. The cry of "PENDLETON and greenbacks" will not serve him or save him. He is no longer in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The Democrats of the West have always been proud of GEORGE H. PENDLETON; yet his own evidence shows him to be but little better, if any, than BELKNAP. He was, according to his own statement, President of a railroad company which had a claim against the Government for $148,000 for transportation during the war, and was administrator of the estate of BOWLER, which held three-fifths of the stock of the company of which PENDLETON was President. In this double capacity he prosecuted the claims of his clients; and although the claim had been thrice rejected by Judge Advocate HOLT, Quartermaster General MEIGS, and Secretary STANTON, by the intimacy of PENDLETON with BELKNAP and his family, he succeeded in working it through. The claim was allowed and paid, and "Gentleman George" returned to his railroad and his client flushed with his success in plucking the Government pigeon.

So far, the transaction was about on a level with the WITKOWSKI fraud, and it is only when we get down to the distribution of these ill-gotten gains that we get at the true inwardness of the affair. The representative of the greenback Democracy showed his Democratic training in making the "divide." He kindly took $80,000 for himself and gave his two clients $68,000 to divide between them! The lion's share fell to the lot of the attorney, and his clients took what was left. The charge of $80,000 for his services proves that he did not regard the claim as a good one, and that his greed in grabbing the money was equal to his eleverness in pressing the claim.

If the claim was a good one, it was the duty of Mr. PENDLETON to prosecute it, as President of his company, without charge; and fidelity to the estate of which he was administrator required that he should collect the debts due it without more than the usual charge. As it is, he took more than half as his share, and to that extent deprived the road of which he was President and the estate of which he was trustee, of what was justly due them, upon the supposition the claim was a good one.

The only alternative to this conclusion is that the claim was *not* a good one, and that the railroad and the estate of BOWLER were glad to get *any* thing as so much clear gain. But *that* view of the case only makes the matter worse for PENDLETON; and in any way the case can be put, he stands in a very unenviable attitude. BELKNAP, as a public official, sold his appointments; and PENDLETON, as a railroad officer and as administrator, sold his political and personal influence for an enormous consideration. The revelation is a pleasant one for the Democrats of Connecticut, pending the April election in that State.

Never before in the history of this nation, it is stated, has there been such a widespread religious awakening as now. Nor ever before, it may be added, was such an awakening more greatly needed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

God bless New Hampshire! From her granite peaks,
Once more the voice of Stark and Wheeler speaks.

Jobber Pendleton made a sorry job of it.

There hasn't been a big bank robbery for a week.

New Hampshire shows which way the needle points.

By the way, friend *Post*, have you also heard the news from Maine?

The Union camp-fires are burning brightly in New Hampshire.

The fleet at Port Royal is going to thoroughly test Georgia coal.

They are having sweet times in New England. All the sugar camps are busy.

What are the Government officers "letting up" on the Chicago whisky thieves for?

The New Hampshire Republicans have given the copperhead Marcy his *coup de grace*.

Spades will soon be trumps in Congress if the ventilation of the House is not improved.

That printers' strike in New York city is nearly at an end. It seems that it wasn't justified.

Pendleton contracted with himself. The people, also, have made a contract concerning Pendleton.

If Marsh and Belknap have really killed the Republican party, signs are somewhat deceptive, are'nt they?

Existence to Pendleton is wormwood and gall. All his Presidential prospects have gone glimmering.

It looks as though Washburne, our Minister to France, would be the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

The Postoffice Department on Monday issued 2,162,000 postal cards, the largest issue that has yet been made in one day.

If you think of going to the Black Hills, remember that scalps are the only legal tender for tickets to Sioux good society.

Get out your Paris green. All the signs point to very active campaign this spring on the part of the vivacious potato-bug.

The "Battle of Dorking" fever in Great Britain has added $3,000,000 to the army estimates this year. Fear is a costly insurance.

The open-hearted Irishman is becoming provident. Last year he deposited in savings banks at home £980,000 more than in the foregoing year.

The citizens of Belknap, Iowa, are going to change the name of their town. Never name a child or a town after any man, until he's dead.

The New York city Board of Education is about to withdraw children under six years of age from the schools, on account of their overcrowded state.

John Hageny, a postal route agent, has been arrested in Philadelphia for stealing letters, and he is in an agony of dread over the probable consequence of his crime.

The European agents of the Fall River mills writes that it is safe to double their shipments. If this is done one-fourth of the whole product of the mills will be exported.

The mildness of the winter in New York has left the distributors of coal for the poor with 1,000 bushels of surplus fuel on hand for distribution should the spring be coaled.

It is affirmed that as civilization advances longevity increases, and that this longevity belongs chiefly to the class of brain workers. The health of Eli Perkins is rapidly failing.

Recent discoveries of the American Palestine Exploring Expedition add greatly to the singular proofs that are constantly coming to light of the truth of the Old Testament histories.

Odium theologicum. An English clergyman has just resigned his place rather than accommodate a parishioner who wished to receive bread of the communion "on the palm of the hand."

Insanity is rapidly on the increase in New York city. One patient a day was admitted into one hospital for sixty-seven days. The *Sun* boasts that its circulation is constantly widening.

Meeting of the zones. Monday morning a barn near Paterson, New Jersey, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground. In the afternoon there was a brisk snow storm in the same neighborhood.

Outside of the thriving Republican city of Chattanooga, next to nothing has been accomplished in the whole State of Tennessee in the way of preparing for representation at the Centennial. Governor Stone says so.

A novel method of slandering their enemies was recently adopted by some men in an interior New York town. They posted bills upon the walls announcing a "Grand Centennial Lying Match," naming certain well known citizens as the contestants.

PERSONAL.

"Acres covered with quivering flesh!" A mother was reading aloud this phenomena in nature, the other day, when one of her little children exclaimed, with unfeigned consternation: "Do you think there has been war in heaven, Mamma?"

The late Captain Brown, of Newtonville, Mass., his father and grandfather, all died at the same age, 75 years, and of the same disorder, in the same place, cancer of the breast. The given name of the three was David, and they were all commanders of vessels.

An amusing scene occurred in St. Louis, a few days ago. Two ladies in a car stopped it and stepped out just as a herd of mules were driven by. The ladies stepped fairly into the midst of the mules before they noticed their danger, and the simultaneous scream sent up scattered the mules like a charge of Apaches. The ladies reached the sidewalk safely, and the last seen of the mules they were running wild, and drovers were riding frantically to get the drove together again.

All Washington is agog again about a woman. This time the female is kept a close prisoner at Willard's Hotel until such time as the Naval Committee shall examine her as a witness, and meanwhile is suffered to be interviewed only by the Chairman of that committee. The quid-nuncs have already settled that she is a woman in the Secor claim case, and the woman in the French arms business, and the woman in all the other questionable transactions talked about for the past six or eight years. When she has told her story, and there has been the inevitable sensation about it, there will be yet another woman in the case, the next case, namely, that of the safe-burglary.

A Mr. J. A. Gunn, in the township of Bald Mountain, Quebec, last week went on a surveying expedition with two Indians and was attacked by wolves. The Indians had warned him in time and got away, but he was totally besieged in a small tree, from which he shot four of the wolves and then dropped his revolver. They proceeded systematically to gnaw the butt of the tree with every prospect of success, but Gunn got out his knife, cut off a small branch, making a hook of one of its twigs, hooked it to a neighboring cedar, and by desperate pulling drew the little tree he was upon over and that he was enabled to get on the limb of the cedar. The disappointed wolves soon after went off—and so did Gunn.

OHIO NEWS.

Wm. Hober, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton was found dead in a field on Monday. Too much whisky.

A tramp sleeping near a furnace in an iron mill in Zanesville, on Monday night, was probably fatally burned by his clothes taking fire.

They have found the man who built the first log cabin in Greene county, and propose to take the pioneer his humble home to the Centennial.

In Shelby county the prospect for wheat is fair, although injured some by the recent cold. The fruit buds are also unhurt, and the present prospect is very promising for an abundant crop of all sorts of fruit.

Andrew Wallock and John Rambare, two Finlanders employed at the docks at Ashtabula harbor, had a quarrel on Sunday—a revival of a feud in the old country. Rambare struck Wallock on head with a pick handle, killing him instantly, and then made his escape.

Mr. M. H. McCoy, of Ridge township, one of our most experienced fruit raisers, informs us that the Baldwin, Ohio pippin and other varieties of late apples are all killed. There is a prospect for a full bloom of early apples. Peaches, cherries and pears are not injured.—*Fairfield Herald*.

O. F. Cheney, for twenty years a resident of Genca, Ottawa county, committed suicide by hanging, Sunday afternoon. He has frequently failed in business, and for some weeks had given way to melancholy and has been heard to say he would take his own life. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

A fine doe, weighing 126 pounds, was killed on a piece of ice floating in Lake Erie, near Sandusky, last week. The animal was noticed when about two miles from shore, when two men rowed out and killed her. The cake of ice on which the doe was traveling to her death, was about twelve feet square.

SEEKING REVENGE.

Almost a Tragedy in Johnstown—Attempt to Assassinate Anderson, the Watchman who Shot Young Kirby.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 14th.]

About dusk last evening a daring attempt was made by one John Kirby, whose home was formerly in Millville, and who is a brother of the unfortunate young man recently killed at Hawes' cement mill by a pistol shot, to assassinate Mr. Henry Anderson, watchman at that industry, at whose hands deceased met his death.

Since Mr. Anderson's release from jail, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he has been filling his old position as night watchman at the cement mill, giving entire satisfaction to his employer by his faithfulness, as he has always done. His trial is soon to come off at Ebensburg, and the attempt made last night by young Kirby to take the law into his own hands and punish the slayer of his twin-brother according to his own ideas of right, is severely to be condemned, and was dastardly in the extreme.

The particulars of the outrage upon law and justice are substantially as follows:

John Kirby, the attempted assassin, had been absent from his home in Millville borough for a considerable time, and only returned a day or two ago. He appeared very much excited over the death of his brother, and talked at different times of his intention to have revenge; but the full meaning of his words were not understood until last evening. At about half-past six o'clock he approached Mr. Hawes' cement mill, knowing that Mr. Anderson would be already on duty. Meeting that gentleman in the yard of the mill, he began a conversation by saying, "That was a bad affair, Mr. Anderson." Mr. A. did not know the young man, and asked him to what affair he had reference. Young Kirby replied—"Why, the killing of my brother; I am John Kirby."

Mr. Anderson noticed that the young man's eyes had a wild-beast sort of look, but he talked calmly, his voice being pitched to the tone of ordinary conversation. Anderson quietly undertook to explain to Kirby the exact manner in which the latter's brother had been killed by him. He expressed the deepest sorrow for the deed, but assured Kirby that it was entirely the result of an accident, and that between him and the victim there had always been the warmest friendship. The young man at this appeared pacified, though the wild look did not leave his eyes.

There was some little further conversation between the two, when Kirby, with a perceptible shiver, complained of feeling very cold. Mr. Anderson kindly suggested that he enter the boiler-room of the works, where he could warm himself, and at once proceed to lead the way to that portion of the building. Kirby following closely behind him. When Anderson had reached the door of the boiler-room he turned suddenly, to motion the young man inside, when he was horrified to see a pistol pointed directly at his head, held in the hand of Kirby, whose face was deathly pale. Quick as thought, Anderson jumped aside, and simultaneously came the report, followed by the hissing words: "Take that! you d——s— of a b—." The ball passed so close to Anderson's head that for a moment he imagined himself shot, but soon found that the deadly missile had only grazed his cheek. Kirby precipitately fled, without waiting to ascertain the result of his daring attempt to assassinate a fellow-man.

Mr. Anderson came up to town immediately after the occurance, and made a criminal information before Squire Litz, of the Sixth ward, charging John Kirby with an attempt to take his life. A warrant was at once issued for Kirby's arrest, but although the officers of the law have been unremitting in their search for him, his whereabouts still remains a mystery.

This is a most outrageous occurrence, and if young Kirby should be captured he will likely be dealt with severely. It is to be hoped that he may be speedily taken.

STATE NEWS.

The Freeport *Times* has petered out.

Cannonsburg is to have a new town hall.

Sixty-eight deaths in Erie since January 1st.

Mr. Philip Persing, of Shamokin, is ninety-nine years of age.

The *Dispatch* wants all the Erie gambling houses suppressed.

Dr. C. H. Guldin, an old citizen of Allentown, died on the 13th inst.

A farmers' exchange is to be established in Harrisburg by the Grangers.

Pike in numbers are being caught in the Brandywine near Coatesville.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Honor of Pennsylvania, meets in Erie April 10th.

The Lock Haven public schools have been closed for want of funds to pay teachers.

Fifty-six persons joined the First Presbyterian Church in Washington on Sunday last.

The Hazleton *Sentinel* calls the whisky of its bailiwick "coffin varnish," which is a good name for it.

The resignation of Rev. J. Hewitt, of the Bloomsburg Episcopal Church, has been accepted by the vestry.

The "Western fever" is very prevalent in Lehigh county, and a large number of people are moving to the West.

The total number of conversions at the Methodist revival in Phillipsburg, which still continues, is at this date two hundred.

The *Saturday Evening Review* is the name of a large and handsome paper started in Reading. Hon. J. Lawrence Getz is said to have editorial charge.

The Christian rite of baptism was administered in the Episcopal church of Phœnixville on Saturday, and the water used was from the river Jordan.

A little daughter of Mr. George Detweiler, of Altoona, was burned to death on Monday, 13th inst., by her clothes taking fire from the stove, and her clothing caught fire.

A son of Peter Moyer, of Host, Berks county, was kicked on the forehead by a horse and sustained such a severe fracture of the skull that his recovery is doubtful.

On Monday night a number of drunken tramps who had been denied admission to the Carlisle jail, attempted to burn down the county house as a revenge for their treatment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ritner, of Reading, whose husband was a cousin of ex-Governor Ritner, is ninety-one years old. Mrs. Ritner has a sister living in Philadelphia who is 103 years old.

Rockville bridge, five miles west of Harrisburg (the longest wooden structure on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad), will be entirely replaced with a substantial iron structure the coming summer.

The Kittanning *Republican* says: Scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Atwood, this county. Eighteen deaths from this terrible disease are said to have taken place in that section within a very short time.

One hundred muskets, with the same number of accouterments, and a supply of ammunition, were sent to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, by the Adjutant General's Department, on Monday afternoon, on a requisition from the Sheriff of the county, in anticipation of a demonstration against the jail.

Daniel Houseman and wife, who died at their home in Charlestown township, Chester county, on Wednesday of last week, of pneumonia, were buried on Sunday. The funeral was very largely attended. This aged couple had lived happily together as man and wife for fifty years, and together went down into the valley of the shadow of death.

The Coatesville *Union* says: "Miss Dwyer, a young lady residing at Isaac King's, in Wallace township, while feeding a dog sometime since was bitten by him. Very little attention was paid to the matter at the time, but on Tuesday last the young lady was thrown into spasms, and had nine during the day. Very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The dog was shot."

Relics continue to multiply, and they are not alone confined to old Bibles, silver coins and ancient almanacs. The Muncy *Luminary* says that Mrs. Mary Shipman, of Hughesville, daughter of the late Lukens Wallis, has in her possession a silver cup that was brought to this country by her grandfather, Benjamin Wallis, of John Lukens, when he accompanied William Penn on his second voyage hither.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: A correspondent informs us that a piece of iron hung in fruit trees will effectually prevent the ravages of frost. The informant states that the night before the freeze in April last, he hung several pieces of old iron rod in ten of his peach trees, and that the fruit was not killed. The fruit of the remaining trees (fifteen in number) was all killed. A piece of horse shoe was hung in a cherry tree in the same orchard and it was loaded with fruit, whilst on three adjacent trees the fruit was entirely killed.

On Monday a German named John Brown, aged about twenty-eight years, of Middletown, Dauphin county, was accidentally killed. It appears that the deceased came to his death while in the act of closing a large barn door: the wind being very strong overcame his strength and violently threw him, he falling with the pit of the stomach on an iron rod of the horse power thrashing machine, his head striking one of the arms of said machine, causing such injuries as to cause his death in three-quarters of an hour after the accident.

On the 13th inst., near Peach Bottom, York county, as Wm. Andrew Lee was walking along the river bank, he noticed Jacob Armstead, an ancient enemy, chopping logs. Thinking this a very convenient and proper time to have the feud out, he approached him in a threatening manner. Armstead, suspecting his purposes, commenced to swing his ax around him to keep Lee off. Lee then changed his tactics, and approached Armistead in a friendly manner, asked him to shake hands and let bygones be bygones. Still half suspicious, Armistead kept the handle in his hand but let the ax fall to the ground, when Lee sprang upon him and knocked him down. Recovering himself, and finding Lee under the influence of liquor, he turned on him with the ax, felled him to the earth and commenced chopping him as he would a log for fire wood. When he desisted Lee was cut very severely on both sides, with various other wounds on the body. Although not killed Lee is not expected to live.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE.

Off With the New Love and on With the Old.

[New York Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

A few weeks since one of our metropolitan belles was engaged to a youth of excellent family, of good morals and considerable wealth, with the entire approbation of both families. True, the young woman is a Roman Catholic (a convert) and the young man a Protestant, but this was overlooked, and it was hoped that she might after marriage return to the Episcopal Church. No time had been named for the wedding, but it was vaguely set down for this spring. A theater party was given by the young man (Montague we will call him, as that is so romantic a name) to his beloved, and a company of twelve friends, which was followed by a supper at Delmonico's, on one Saturday evening. Everything was joyous and serene, but it was like a day in summer, which is followed by a thunder storm.

On Monday morning the young woman, while still in her chamber, received a note brought by a messenger waiting for an answer, that changed affairs matrimonial very decidedly. A ci-devant lover, a young officer from far West, had in his remote residence learned that Miss B. was engaged and about to be married to Montague. He obtained leave of absence, traveled day and night, and announced himself as above stated. It has not transpired what were the contents of that note or its answer, but Miss B—— within an hour announced to her family that she intended to go to a convent up town for a few days for meditation and prayer. This she had previously done, and it was not considered unusually eccentric; but the family were surprised two or three days after, when a note was received from Father ——, asking if they were aware that Miss B—— was about to wed Lieut. G——, that he had refused to marry them until he had learned, etc. Here followed dramatic scenes, but horses could not drag the girl from the convent until she went to church to be married to Lieut. G——. Poor Montague tore his hair in vain, but he did not shoot the gallant and triumphant young officer. Just one week from the evening of the theater party, Miss B—— was privately married from the convent in an up-town Catholic church, no cards or invitations having been issued. After the wedding the bride returned to her family residence, and he went to his hotel. Very few persons knew of this strange affair beyond those immediately concerned. A splendid outfit was purchased for the bride as quickly as possible—she assisting in its selection, and every day receiving a short visit from Lieut. G——, in the presence of some one of her family. Three weeks from the day of the marriage, it was publicly announced, and the happy couple started on the wedding tour. Mrs. Grundy says that Lieut. G—— is a Romanist—also that the lady has a handsome fortune in her own possession, and that a servant was bribed to give information to the old lover as to the situation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

LEGAL.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, No. 5, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled action, did, on the 9th day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, in said county, his final account as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, Wm. K. Scott, Esq., was, by the order and decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to examine and report upon said account and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned as such Receiver.

And notice is also hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the said Court for an order or decree directing him to deliver the property, funds, &c., in his hands by virtue of his appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the purchaser thereof, that he distribute the funds now in his hands as such Receiver to the parties fore and to be entitled thereto, and that he be thereupon discharged from the duties of his trust.

DAVID McCARGO, Receiver.
M. CROSBY, Solicitor.
March 11, 1876.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, No. 5, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of March, 1876, the undersigned, the duly appointed Master in the above entitled action, to examine the accounts of Darius Caldwell, Receiver, &c., therefore filed in said action, and report the same to Court, and to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of said Receiver, and that I shall attend to the duties of my appointment at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the city of Meadville, in said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so.

WM. R. SCOTT, Master.
March 11, 1876.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

At Pittsburgh, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALONZO INSKEEP and SAMUEL R. FOX, in the county of Allegheny and City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JAS. L. YOUNG, Assignee.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

R. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. A. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 107 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

NOTICE.
McKEE & BROS
Have removed their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM to their Works,
FOOT OF EIGHTEENTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

REMOVAL.
The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Smithfield streets.
W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WALTER MORRIS, Secretary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. FORD SUTTON, }
This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It has no out ide indecencies to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for the FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS are prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country to be the VERY BEST PUBLISHED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other matters, render it the most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits all tastes, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings to bear in the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be always up with the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Times Building,
Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE. Trade Mark.
Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE FOR INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most elegant manner, in Half and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
No. 115 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

SEEDS.
Complete Stock of Garden Seeds
Also, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, HUNGARIAN Grass Seeds, SEED SWEET POTATOES, (Jersey,) ONION SETS, (White and yellow,) SEED POTATOES, (all variety.) FERTILIZERS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c. Agents for "MITCHELL'S" FARM WAGONS. Full line of FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Everything at very LOW PRICES. Send for CATALOGUE (70 pages,) and call and examine our stock.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Stock Alwa
Nos. 165,

At $1 15 per yard, all the desirable shades in

COLORED SILKS,

Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Prune, Plum, and a very fine assortment of Browns, &c., usually sold at $1 25.
At $1 50 per yard, real Hand Spun

BLACK SILKS,

Made expressly for and imported directly by ourselves, a special bargain. This department receiving especial attention. Great care is always taken in the selection of our Silks, as regards colors and durability of wear; rapid sales, at a small margin, allowing us at all times to offer

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

A very fine line of Checked and Striped Silks. New assortment of Mourning Silks, all the new and delicate shades for evening and party wear. Special bargains in all lines of Silks.
A complete new Spring assortment of low, medium and fine

DRESS GOODS,

At special low prices. The latest attractions in Plain, Plaid and Figured Dress Goods. At 75c. now Spring

CASHMERE PLAIDS,

Worth $1 25. A large variety of new Spring Goods, extra good value, at

12, 15 AND 18 3-4 CTS.

Per yard. The very best possible value in our

BLACK GOODS

Department: Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Crepe Cloths, &c.

THE LIGHT R

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1876.

The financial situation continued unchanged to-day, discount rates on prime bills being quite easy. The offerings of prime paper were not large, while the counter business in deposits and checking was moderate. Exchange was in abundant supply and ruled rather easy. Dealings in stocks and securities of all classes were quiet and presented no news of interest.

—The latest advices concerning the failure of the National Bank of the State of New York show it to have been the result of a most remarkable degree of mismanagement, which even if not wilful and intentional is almost criminal in its character. The facts show that the funds of the bank were recklessly loaned to further the private interests of its Vice President, a single firm of no high standing in which he was interested having had accommodation to the extent of $800,000 on security worth about a quarter of the amount. The depositors will not suffer except from the delay which it is thought need not be very great. Concerning the failure the New York *Bulletin* says, in ending an editorial on the subject:

That such loans could have been made by such a bank needs more explanation than has yet been given. Some great change must have come over the spirit of its recent management, or these things could never have occurred. It is not so much generally careless management that is to be assigned as the cause of the trouble, but that enormous advances appear to have been made to two or three parties for purposes that never should have been encouraged by a bank. The bank has plainly been used for private purposes, and that to the extent of nearly or quite half the amount of its capital. Its ordinary commercial losses have not been serious enough to cause it any great embarrassment, and its failure therefore carries no special implication against the general status of commercial accounts among our banks, and has caused no feeling of distrust. The bank has failed through what looks very much like a gross misappropriation of a very large amount of its funds, which the stockholders will undoubt look into, and its moral, so far as it has any, points mainly to the character of bank managers.

—Sober second thought, and a little additional study of the subject, will convince all intelligent and fair-minded men that absolute repeal of the Bankrupt law would be an undoubted calamity to the country. The law, or rather the conglomeration of the laws that would obtain should the advocates of repeal have their way, might suit some of the giants of trade who have connections everywhere, but it would destroy the facilities now open to smaller firms without such advantages for recovering their debts. The repeal would injure American credit abroad, and para lyze all efforts to raise money among foreign financiers for the development of our railroad system and other great enterprises. With a uniform law, even as it stands to day, their is some security for their protection. With its destruction, they would naturally have nothing to do with anything which might involve interminable trouble with conflicting and vexatious local legislation.

What is undoubtedly required to render our bankrupt system one of the best possible is to lessen the premium to dishonest bankruptcy which is furnished by its last amended provisions. We have heretofore alluded to these provisions, so that we need not take up space with them now. We also see it suggested by the New York *Journal of Commerce* that provision should be taken for greater uniformity of procedure in the United States courts. The English law is run by the London Bankruptcy Court under Sir James Bacon, and as laid down there, governs the procedure at all the provincial courts in the country. The act of 1869 has 319 general rules and 136 forms. In 1871 it was amended by twenty-eight new rules and seven by forms. There are also sixty-four rules for composition or arrangement with creditors. We have in all thirty-seven rules and general orders, and only one rule in composition, and that only authorizes composition, without instructions as to the mode of procedure. Our act, except in one clause, is practically a transcript from the English law. It is considered desirable that the Supreme Court should do its duty, and lay down proper forms of practice to render the application of the law uniform throughout the United States. The same journal makes the valuable proposition that a commission composed of eminent jurists should be appointed to take into consideration the subject of amending the national Bankrupt act.

—We have received the following inquiry:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you please give through your columns an abstract of the "Potter law," and also what is understood by preferred railway stock?

Yours truly, T. T. M.

The Potter law was an act, taking its name from its author, and passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, regulating the operation of railways within that State. Its distinguishing feature was based upon the claim that the State has the right to regulate the freight and passenger rates of all roads operating within its limits. We cannot occupy space further than to say that the maximum rates prescribed under this act, particularly those upon local traffic, were such that the railways claimed that they could not pay running expenses. One or two other Western States passed laws similar to the Potter act, and at one time it seemed likely that all the Western States would adopt such a provision. Preferred stock, is that portion of the shares of any corporation to which a preference is given by contract of issue in the declaration of dividends. If a six per cent. stock, that percentage of dividend must be paid from the net earnings before any dividend upon common stock is declared.

—A bill has been introduced in the British Commons to explain the law relating to checks or drafts on bankers, and proposes to enact that "any banker paying a check or draft crossed in the manner provided by the principal act, and whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, shall not be deemed to have and shall not have any better title thereto than the person from whom he received it."

—The Alexandria correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 13th ult., says: "The Egyptian exchequer is by no means full at present. Hitherto the financial straits have never been so great that the Government has been unable to meet its obligations with perfect punctuality; but this week the bonds due on the 10th of February were not paid till the 13th. M. Pastra, the head of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and representative of a Paris group of bankers, has come to the assistance of Egypt, but only with a small temporary loan. He has undertaken to meet 2,400,000 bonds falling due on the 20th of February, a similar amount for the 10th of March, 2,700,000 coupons for the two Daira loans due on the 1st of March and 2,300,000 coupons of the 1873 loan due on the 15th of March. The loan is at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, and is paid for by the treasury bonds falling due in three months. This is evidently a mere temporary arrangement made to give Egypt a little breathing time.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	....	....	....	....	120
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	....	....	....	....	119½
5-20's, 1867, registered	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	....	....	....	....	121⅝
5-20's, 1868	....	....	....	....	118½
10-40's	....	....	....	....	118½
10-40's, coupon	....	....	....	....	119½
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	127
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	....	118½
Western Union Tel	67⅞	67⅝	67¾	....	69
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....	25¾
Panama	133½	....	133	158	....
Adams Express	100	....	105½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	88½	....	87	....	....
American Express	63½	....	63½	....	....
United States Expr's	75	....	73	....	....
New York Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114⅝	114⅞
Erie	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20	20⅛
Michigan Central	64⅞	64½	64½	....	65¼
Michigan Southern	64	64	....	64¼	64¼
Illinois Central	102	....	102½	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	....	92	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	74½
Rock Island	110	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾
St. Paul	44⅛	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Do. preferred	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	16½
Fort Wayne	103½	....	103½	....	104
Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝	....	30¼	....	30½
Union Pacific	65	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅜
Harlem	144	....	143	....	143
Hannibal & St. Jos	18½	....	18½	....	18½
Atlantic & Pacific pref	....	....	....	....	4⅜
Terre Haute common	5½	....	5¾	....	5¾
C., C. & I. C	4¾	....	....	....	4¾
Missouri 6's, ex	13½	....	....	....	14
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	103

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money 5@7 per cent., closing at 5 offered. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $439,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $146,000. Clearings $27,900,000. Sterling firm at 480@490.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 114¾, after selling at 114¾ and 114⅝. Carrying rates 3@7 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in active demand. Railroad bonds quiet but strong. State securities dull. Stocks opened irregular but in the main strong at advanced figures. During the last hour the market was firm and higher. In final dealings there was a reaction of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. in some cases, but the market generally closed at the highest point of the day. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising to 65¾ and closing at 65⅝. Lake Shore rose to 65, Erie to 20⅛, Northwestern common to 43¾, preferred to 65¾, Rock Island to 110¾, St. Paul common to 44⅜, preferred to 82¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 30½, Union Pacific to 65⅜, Pacific Mail to 25¾ and Western Union to 68. Mariposa sold up to 9¾@9⅝. Other changes were slight. St. Paul directors will meet this week to consider making a dividend on preferred stock. The Comptroller of the Currency has assented to the voluntary liquidation of the National Bank of the State of New York, the conditions being that the assurance shall be given in the form of a bond that the assets will be faithfully applied to the discharge of the debts. These assets are known to be sufficient to pay depositors. Some of the larger depositors to the extent of about one million dollars, have signified their willingness to allow their deposits to remain for sixty or ninety days in order to enable the bank to realize on their bills receivable and loans. It has not yet been determined whether the bank will be reorganized with new officers or go out of existence on the completion of liquidation. Transactions 38,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 14,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 8,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Toledo & Wabash	27
Adams Express	105½	Do. preferred	49
Pacific Mail	25¾	Ft. Wayne	103½
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Terre Haute	4½
American Ex	63	Do. preferred	18
U. S. Express	74	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	114¾	Do. preferred	109
Erie	20	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Do. preferred	36	Indiana Central	43½
Harlem	142½	Hannibal & St. Jo	18½
Do. preferred	134	Burling'n & Quincy	118
Mich. Central	65	Delaware & Lack	102½
Lake Shore	65⅛	Cleveland & P. Tel	92
Illinois Central	102	Union Pacific stock	65¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92½	Central Pacific bds	103½
North western	43¾	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	84¾	Mariposa	9¾
N. J. Central	106	Do. preferred	19¾
Rock Island	110½	Panama	134
St. Paul	44¼	Missouri Pacific	15½
Do. preferred	82¾		

EX. DIV.			
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	New 5's	118⅛
U. S. 1867	119⅜	10-40's, registered	118¾
U. S. 5-20's, new	119⅝	10-40's, coupons	118¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	119⅝	Currency 6's	122½
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6's	103
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, March 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-16; for account 94 7-16. United States bonds, 6's, 1881, 106½; 5-20's, 1865, old, 105½; 5-20's, 1867, 107½; 5-20's, 1868, 107½; 10-40's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 9; preferred 24; Illinois Central 92½.

PARIS, March 15—Rentes 86 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States bonds—New 5's, 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

There was an apparently brisker feeling in most departments of business to-day, under the stimulus of more favorable weather and perhaps an accumulation of business during the previous two days. Except the slightly increased aggregate of transactions, in which the principal lines of jobbing business chiefly partook, there was not much of especial interest to note. Values in all departments continued very steady, so much so that, except in petroleum, the most fluctuating of all commodities, there was not a single alteration of importance for us to notice. Grain, hay and feed continued dull and depressed in some respects. Flour, produce, provisions, groceries, &c., were moderately active at wholly unchanged quotations. Dry goods are showing increased activity, with no price-changes of especial importance. Other lines of trade continued fairly active and steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,100	Salt, bbls	1,850
Oats, bus	2,883	Butter, pkgs	59
Wheat, bus	2,000	Bacon, tcs	10
Barley, bus	900	Potatoes, bus	170
Rye, bus	800	Hay, bales	172
Apples, bbls	266		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Week ending March 14, 1875.
Flour, bbls	11,409	10,842	22,251
Apples, bbls	810	1,462	2,272
Cheese, bxs	210	104	1,184
Corn, bus	3,926	4,577	8,533
Wheat, bus	50,000	29,000	39,249
Barley, bus	14,233	8,372	22,567
Rye, bus	3,425	5,220	8,645
Oats, bus	15,150	19,425	26,664
Butter, pkgs	574	597	1,171
Bacon, pcs	2,243	5,216	7,459
Bacon, tcs	232	241	473
Potatoes, bus	5,328	4,716	10,044
Hay, bales	1,896	1,814	3,709

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Dealings in grain circles were somewhat sluggish and limited to-day, with an unchanged tone to values. Receipts are only moderate and the demand is rather sluggish for grain in round lots. A good deal more is done in a small way than recently, dealers and feeders are buying quite freely to-day. Prime grades of wheat are in some request, but for the bulk of lighter samples there is no offer of there is no sale whatever. The current rates are as follows: Michigan white wheat $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio amber $1 36@1 37; amber $1 36@1 39; Northwestern red $1 28@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 @1 25; rejected do. 90c@1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, but only quite small lots are in sight to make the market very active. We quote shelled at 46@47c; ear nominally 40@42c; high-mixed; 46@48c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 50@56c; new ear 48@50c for yellow; mixed 45@47c. Oats were quiet with moderate receipts and wholly steady values. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@43c. Barley is very stag nant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00 @1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand for prime qualities of family flour continues moderate, though not as brisk as was the case two weeks ago. Of low grades there is a superabundance offering. Values are steady and unchanged. Receipts continue large being 10,842 barrels for the week ending to-day. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of jobbers: Superfine, $3 50@4 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $4 25; red wheat flour $4 25 @7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the trade are as follows: Standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minne-ota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $9 00@9 50; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 75@4 00 dozen [sacks; cornmeal $3 00 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $3 25@ 3 ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—Receipts continue rather large and the supply is in excess of requirements, causing a continuance of the dullness and depression which we have previously noticed. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@25 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The jobbing demand keeps up pretty well, and as stocks grow light with the advance of the season, the market becomes firmer. Prices are unchanged, but the tendency is rather in an upward direction. Values are strong at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The jobbing demand was steady though rather slow and limited. We quote prime in new casks from first hands at 4½@5 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way $1 20@1 25.

BEANS—The entry was quite moderate, and sales were limited. We quote at 30@35c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow, the season being practically over. We quote prices easy at $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades was active and as that class only was in light supply, the prices continued very firm as previously quoted. Common to medium qualities were in better supply and ruled less firmly, but taken as a whole the market was active, and the stock is closely sold up. Receipts are increasing somewhat, however, having been 1,171 packages for the past two weeks, and we may look for a little more ease after some days. We quote the best qualities of tub-dipped family at 34@35c ₱ lb; prime to choice 30@32c; common to fair rules at 25@28c. New York advices report an active and firm market there for the prime grades of Western butter.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with scarce. Prices are firm at $10 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The cheese market so far as regards wholesale transactions is rather at a standstill at present, but the jobbing business continues to move along in a quiet and unchanged manner. The market, both here and in the East, is rather dull and unsatisfactory as regards values, and as the New York *Bulletin* says: "There has appeared to be a lack of decided confidence on the cheese market as compared with the opening of the month, without resulting in any decided weakness. Holders are dissatisfied with the general movement it is evident, and anxiously look for the slightest indications of an increased outlet, but as yet show no inclination to force business or materially modify rates." We quote as follows: New York factory 13½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13@ 13½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as common to choice apples at 2½@3½c; sliced do 3½@4½c; peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 26@28c; unpitted 8@ 9c per lb.

ONIONS—The large stock and liberal receipts kept the market depressed at former low quotations. We quote the market easy at 1½@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOPS—The market continues to show some firmness, but is in the main quiet. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; odd lots 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $3 75@4 00 in round lots.

HOMINY—New domestic hominy is steady at $2 @2 25c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Some fine receipts have increased somewhat and the market is shade easier; quoted at $1 00@1 10 ₱ gallon jug.

NUTS—Feanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@ 6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bbl; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts at 3@4c ₱ lb ₱ bushel. Peanuts are in limited demand and in light stock at 10½@11c.

ONIONS—There is a somewhat improved demand and prices are steady. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 12@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts this week were somewhat more moderate, being 4,716 bushels. The market is dull, overstocked and depressed, with few signs of animation. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales can be made at the usual advance. Sweet potatoes $3 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—The market is quiet but steady. Clover seed was firm at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bushel for lots; $5 25@5 35 in a jobbing way; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed at 1 43 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The demand continues active for the leading staples of hog products, and values are very firm with, however, no quotable advance so far this week. Western advices show a firm though not advancing market and the tendency at present is apparently in favor of high prices. Receipts are moderate being 5,216 pieces and 463 tierces.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¼c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½c; 12@c; clear sides 14c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14½@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½@15c ₱ lb; in buckets 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 17c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 16½@17c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 17c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 65@75c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $22 25@22 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings are only very light; and prices are firm at 9@9½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@10c ₱ lb; country do 8½@9c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at a steady value. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

Groceries.

A steady and somewhat brisker trade was reported by the wholesale dealers to-day without important alteration in the values of any of the leading staples. Coffee is without change the influences of which the New York *Bulletin* speaks as follows: "The position of the coffee market at the close is quite steady. The demand for both roasters and jobbing lots gives indications of a better trade, for a short time at least. With reduced shipments from Rio Janeiro, holders will have a better opportunity of reducing the supply, which has long been burdensome and checked any material advance for the full current reports, however, are to be credited, the carrying crop of Brazil coffee will result nearly if not quite 3,000,000 bags, and operations based on anticipations of a short supply in the future will not be well grounded. Perhaps there is no important change. The Eastern market is rather easy under large receipts and countermarket somewhat by liberal exports of refined. Molasses rules steady, with a 1 rge stock held in the Eastern cities. Sugars have been quiet and still more or less in buyers' favor in the regular market as fair business has been done at easy prices. The total stock on the 1st inst was 18,702,272 lbs, against 15,455,473 lbs on February 1st, 1875, 16,345,746 lbs on March 1st, 1874, and 20,000,000 lbs on March 1st, 1873. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 9; preferred 24; Illinois Central 92½.

PARIS, March 15—Rentes 86 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States bonds—New 5's, 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

There was an apparently brisker feeling in most departments of business to-day, under the stimulus of more favorable weather and perhaps an accumulation of business during the previous two days. Except the slightly increased aggregate of transactions, in which the principal lines of jobbing business chiefly partook, there was not much of especial interest to note. Values in all departments continued very steady, so much so that, except in petroleum, the most fluctuating of all commodities, there was not a single alteration of importance for us to notice. Grain, hay and feed continued dull and depressed in some respects. Flour, produce, provisions, groceries, &c., were moderately active at wholly unchanged quotations. Dry goods are showing increased activity, with no price-changes of especial importance. Other lines of trade continued fairly active and steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,100	Salt, bbls	1,850
Oats, bus	2,883	Butter, pkgs	59
Wheat, bus	2,000	Bacon, tcs	10
Barley, bus	900	Potatoes, bus	170
Rye, bus	800	Hay, bales	172
Apples, bbls	266		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Week ending March 14, 1875.
Flour, bbls	11,409	10,842	22,251
Apples, bbls	810	1,462	2,272
Cheese, bxs	210	104	1,184
Corn, bus	3,926	4,577	8,533
Wheat, bus	50,000	29,000	39,249
Barley, bus	14,233	8,372	22,567
Rye, bus	3,425	5,220	8,645
Oats, bus	15,150	19,425	26,664
Butter, pkgs	574	597	1,171
Bacon, pcs	2,243	5,216	7,459
Bacon, tcs	232	241	473
Potatoes, bus	5,328	4,716	10,044
Hay, bales	1,896	1,814	3,709

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Dealings in grain circles were somewhat sluggish and limited to-day, with an unchanged tone to values. Receipts are only moderate and the demand is rather sluggish for grain in round lots. A good deal more is done in a small way than recently, dealers and feeders are buying quite freely to-day. Prime grades of wheat are in some request, but for the bulk of lighter samples there is no offer of there is no sale whatever. The current rates are as follows: Michigan white wheat $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio amber $1 36@1 37; amber $1 36@1 39; Northwestern red $1 28@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 @1 25; rejected do. 90c@1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, but only quite small lots are in sight to make the market very active. We quote shelled at 46@47c; ear nominally 40@42c; high-mixed; 46@48c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 50@56c; new ear 48@50c for yellow; mixed 45@47c. Oats were quiet with moderate receipts and wholly steady values. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@43c. Barley is very stag nant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00 @1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand for prime qualities of family flour continues moderate, though not as brisk as was the case two weeks ago. Of low grades there is a superabundance offering. Values are steady and unchanged. Receipts continue large being 10,842 barrels for the week ending to-day. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of jobbers: Superfine, $3 50@4 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $4 25; red wheat flour $4 25 @7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the trade are as follows: Standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minne-ota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $9 00@9 50; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 75@4 00 dozen [sacks; cornmeal $3 00 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $3 25@ 3 ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—Receipts continue rather large and the supply is in excess of requirements, causing a continuance of the dullness and depression which we have previously noticed. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@25 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The jobbing demand keeps up pretty well, and as stocks grow light with the advance of the season, the market becomes firmer. Prices are unchanged, but the tendency is rather in an upward direction. Values are strong at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The jobbing demand was steady though rather slow and limited. We quote prime in new casks from first hands at 4½@5 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way $1 20@1 25.

BEANS—The entry was quite moderate, and sales were limited. We quote at 30@35c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow, the season being practically over. We quote prices easy at $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades was active and as that class only was in light supply, the prices continued very firm as previously quoted. Common to medium qualities were in better supply and ruled less firmly, but taken as a whole the market was active, and the stock is closely sold up. Receipts are increasing somewhat, however, having been 1,171 packages for the past two weeks, and we may look for a little more ease after some days. We quote the best qualities of tub-dipped family at 34@35c ₱ lb; prime to choice 30@32c; common to fair rules at 25@28c. New York advices report an active and firm market there for the prime grades of Western butter.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with scarce. Prices are firm at $10 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The cheese market so far as regards wholesale transactions is rather at a standstill at present, but the jobbing business continues to move along in a quiet and unchanged manner. The market, both here and in the East, is rather dull and unsatisfactory as regards values, and as the New York *Bulletin* says: "There has appeared to be a lack of decided confidence on the cheese market as compared with the opening of the month, without resulting in any decided weakness. Holders are dissatisfied with the general movement it is evident, and anxiously look for the slightest indications of an increased outlet, but as yet show no inclination to force business or materially modify rates." We quote as follows: New York factory 13½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13@ 13½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as common to choice apples at 2½@3½c; sliced do 3½@4½c; peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 26@28c; unpitted 8@ 9c per lb.

ONIONS—The large stock and liberal receipts kept the market depressed at former low quotations. We quote the market easy at 1½@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOPS—The market continues to show some firmness, but is in the main quiet. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; odd lots 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $3 75@4 00 in round lots.

HOMINY—New domestic hominy is steady at $2 @2 25c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Some fine receipts have increased somewhat and the market is shade easier; quoted at $1 00@1 10 ₱ gallon jug.

NUTS—Feanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@ 6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bbl; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts at 3@4c ₱ lb ₱ bushel. Peanuts are in limited demand and in light stock at 10½@11c.

ONIONS—There is a somewhat improved demand and prices are steady. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 12@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts this week were somewhat more moderate, being 4,716 bushels. The market is dull, overstocked and depressed, with few signs of animation. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales can be made at the usual advance. Sweet potatoes $3 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—The market is quiet but steady. Clover seed was firm at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bushel for lots; $5 25@5 35 in a jobbing way; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed at 1 43 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The demand continues active for the leading staples of hog products, and values are very firm with, however, no quotable advance so far this week. Western advices show a firm though not advancing market and the tendency at present is apparently in favor of high prices. Receipts are moderate being 5,216 pieces and 463 tierces.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¼c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½c; 12@c; clear sides 14c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14½@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½@15c ₱ lb; in buckets 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 17c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 16½@17c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 17c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 65@75c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $22 25@22 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons selling the COMMERCIAL on the various passenger trains, and from the news stand at railway stations, have been in the habit of charging five cents per copy. On and after Monday next, the retail price of the paper, at railway stations and on the trains will be the same as elsewhere—three cents per copy. No one is authorized to exact a larger sum, and violations of this rule should be promptly reported at this office.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERT., Room 22, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.360	38	67	E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.210	48	42	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.060	42	69	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.180 Highest thermom....50
Mean thermom.....42 Lowest thermom....37

Stocks at Auction.

at Thos. F. Stewart's regular Friday evening sales room, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, will be sold as follows:

13 shares First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
25 shares Iron City National Bank.
6 shares Iron City National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
5 shares Union National Bank.
7 shares Exchange National Bank.
10 shares German National Bank, Pittsb'gh.
7½ shares Diamond National Bank, Pittsb'gh.
20 shares Iron and Glass Bank.
18 shares National Bank of Commerce.
25 shares American Insurance Company.
13 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

A. O. K. M. C.

A dispatch from Lebanon, dated Tuesday, says: The semi-annual session of the Select Castle of the Ancient Order of the Knights of the Mystic Chain of Pennsylvania, convened here this morning. Select Vice Commander J. W. Cohn, of Pittsburgh; Select Vice Commander J. W. Cohn, of Ashland; Select Scribe, J. J. Davis, of Pittsburgh; Select Marshal, O. L. Eades, of Reading; Select Treasurer, T. B. Hunter, of Phœnixville. Committees on Credentials and Elections were appointed, when a recess till two o'clock P. M. was taken. At the afternoon session, after prayer, the Committee on Credentials reported twenty-six castles as being represented. The daily sessions were fixed from nine o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from two o'clock P. M. to nine P. M. A Committee on Finance was appointed, and without transacting any business of importance an adjournment until nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow took place.

An Ejectment Case.

An action in ejectment was instituted in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by Messrs. De Camp and Rambo on the part of G. Lehman and wife, against Henry Omslaer, sr., and Henry Omslaer, jr., to recover a piece of property in the Eighth ward, Allegheny. The property lies between Bridge and Emma streets, fronting 115 feet on River avenue, running back about ninety feet to the line of the West Penn Railroad, and containing about one-fourth of an acre, being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and part of 6 as laid down "in plan attached to the proceedings in partition in the District Court of Allegheny county, at the November term, 1870, being No. 1 in partition," and having erected on it a frame building used as an ice house. Another suit has been instituted by the same parties against the same defendants and Adam Hoerr for lots Nos. 9 and 7, and that part of lot No. 8, fronting east on Bridge street, as shown in the same plan of lots, said piece of ground fronting forty-five and a half feet on River avenue, running back to the West Penn road and lying between Bridge street and the westerly line of lot No. 11, in the same plan. It contains one-half of an acre. A summons was issued in each case.

Is it Fair Play?

Judge Mellon and Mr. Robb yesterday succeeded in having Messrs. Lowry and Schenelder "choked off" from any further participation in the investigation now in progress, except through counsel. The committee ruled that they could not ask any further questions in person, and that they can only be heard through counsel. Judge Mellon insisted upon "order" and "regularity," which, of course, means order and regularity of the kind and such as must be paid for, in these days, at a pretty high figure. As this is not, in any sense, a judicial investigation, we cannot see the necessity, or even the advantage, of compelling these two officials whose professional reputations are attacked, to employ counsel to defend themselves. The counsel who appear "for the prosecution," if such they are to be termed, for want of the exact word to define it, are shrewd and skilled, and, with an intelligent committee of legislators, ought to be able to get out the truth, even though a couple of mechanics, inexperienced in the rules of evidence, should make a few blunders in asking questions. Perhaps these mechanics might employ counsel; that would be agreeable to the *lastidious* gentlemen representing "the opposition," and their objections might be urged—such as that counsel must appear in fashionable broadcloth, with kid gloves and incredibly collars a la Chesterfield school investigation, the legal gentlemen have objected to their own examining witnesses, but the committee showed their good sense by ruling that Mr. Gunnison should appear, and they would be responsible for keeping him in order. They were after the facts, and if a layman was able to elicit them, they were not going to rule him out because he might not understand the rules of evidence. Perhaps the latter rules are often used to exclude the truth as to elicit it. Unless Mr. Lowry employs counsel, the investigation will prove a very one-sided affair, and the committee will be charged with applying the gag. We hope they will reconsider their action, and let Mr. Lowry get at "the other side."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Nelson H. Boyd was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Matthias Kratt.

Kate Tried pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

John McEachern was convicted of larceny, John Mossner, prosecutor. The jury recommended him to the extreme mercy of the Court, but the Judge recalled the fact that the prisoner had already been in the Penitentiary for burglary committed in the East End, and that he had attacked a Warden while in jail. He was sorry that he couldn't send him five years to the Penitentiary. He sentenced him three years to that institution.

Abbe Flanagan, Sarah McKenna, and Mary Stapleton are on trial, the cases being *ex*-fos suits. Flanagan is charged with keeping a bawdy house and selling liquor on Sunday; Stapleton with fornication, and McKenna with assault and battery and keeping a bawdy house.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Sands & Rieneman, for use of H. C. Rieneman, vs. W. S. Jackson. Verdict for plaintiff for $348 29.

Samuel H. Hodle vs. R. C. Howard. Verdict for plaintiff for $25 30.

McElroy & Dickson for use of James Dickson, executor vs. Same. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $288 80.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

M. Levy vs. Edward Shore and John Herbst. Verdict for defendant.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. W. Porter, bankrupt, city. Register's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Jacob Shirk, Venango county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

John A. Corothers, bankrupt, this city. Register's report, distributing certain funds, confirmed *nisi*.

Charles Terheyden, debtor, city, exception to the confirmation of composition proceedings, argued and decision reserved.

Jos. S. Bankhart, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 5th prox.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, this city. Order made for a creditors' meeting on the 15th prox.

Geo. O. Moody, of Venango county, and Geo. W. Elder, of the same, filed petitions in bankruptcy.

THE CONDUCTOR'S CASE.

Action for Damages for False Arrest and Imprisonment.

The trial of the case of Phillip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell and Sarah Long, was resumed yesterday in the Common Pleas No. 1, before Judge Stowe. It will be remembered that the plaintiff was a conductor on the Pittsburgh and Oakland road, that he was arrested on information given by Sarah Long, a detective employed by the company, that at a hearing before Alderman Black he was held for court, and that the Grand Jury ignored the bill.

On the part of the plaintiff evidence was produced explaining the method of using the punch. When he received a ticket he punched it and not the slip; when he received money he punched the slip, and not the ticket; punch, which he frequently stuck in his "pistol-pocket." He had no orders to the contrary. Every time the punch sounded, a fare was registered against him in the punch itself, and on one occasion a company's man took it and while examining it caused the bell to sound, a fare was registered against him then, and he found that if he allowed the punch to hang in front of him, he would get into trouble. He said he knew of conductors who had been accused of dishonesty just on this account. Hence he kept his punch in his pocket.

Joseph Cupples testified that when he arrested Loveridge he found but one punch, which was in his pistol pocket. Another conductor, who was discharged, and who was anxious to explain why he was discharged, but was not permitted to do so, said that he carried his punch in the same way Loveridge had carried his, and assigned the same reason for doing so.

On the part of the defense, among the witnesses placed on the stand, was the female detective, who testified that she had been in the employ of the company for about a week at the arrest, some seven or eight days, and that she had also been employed on the Connellsville Railroad in the same capacity for about a year. On the day of the arrest she got into plaintiff's car about one o'clock in the afternoon, making the thirteenth passenger in the car at the time. She gave him a ticket, which he punched with the company's punch, which was attached to a strap in front of him; another passenger paid him money, and he drew from what she termed his "pistol pocket" another punch with which he punched a trip-slip. The bogus punch which he drew from his pocket resembled the company's punch, with one exception; it was heavily engraved. The witness was positive in her statements.

The plaintiff testified that the punch which he carried, which was the company's punch, and the only one he had, was engraved on one side. But one was found on him when he was arrested, which was some two or three hours after the detective had been on the car. The plaintiff called several witnesses, who said that she had sworn before Alderman Black that the company's punch was engraved, and the other was plain, and that she was heavily veiled, and might have been mistaken in regard to the conductor pulling the punch from his pocket. The witness denied that she had made such statements before the Alderman. General Barton and Mr. Bidwell, who were present at the hearing, which continued several days, testified that she had made no such statements.

Jury out.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Progress of the Investigation.

MR. LOWRY GETS HIS QUIETUS.

HE CAN ONLY BE HEARD BY COUNSEL

Testimony of General Moorhead, Mr. Burwin, Mr. Aull, C. Howard and John Douglas.

The House Committee resumed its sessions yesterday, at ten o'clock, Mr. Carson in the chair.

Mr. Morley was recalled to the stand.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Judge Mellon said that in order to proceed regularly, he and his colleague had concluded to raise a point of order. He said while they were willing to have the witnesses cross-examined by the proper parties, they were not willing to have any person, and every person who might feel that their toes were being trodden upon, interrogate witnesses. He did not wish to cut off cross-examination, but as the dominant parties in the city government were being investigated he would move that the committee adopt the rule that some responsible party representing the city should cross-examine such witnesses as might be produced. He didn't want every interested party, or any employees of the city, clerk or draughtsman, to put questions. He would leave the matter for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Lowry—Gentlemen of the committee, I simply desire to make one remark. I am here as a citizen and as a sworn officer, and am prepared to defend my own interests, as well as those of the city to the best of my ability. If the Committee will allow me to interrogate witnesses I will do it, but I don't care the snap of a finger whether the privilege is accorded or not. I have just as much right here as Judge Mellon, and as much right to ask questions.

Judge Mellon (excitedly)—You have no right here at all. I am here by permission of the Committee, and represent a large class of citizens.

Mr. Lowry—All I have to say is that I have as much right here as Judge Mellon, who has his pockets full of mortgages now obtained in these panicky times.

Judge Mellon—That is the way we are attacked by these fellows. Gentlemen of the committee are we to be insulted? Suppose I have mortgages. I own them.

THE CRISIS MET.

As the debate was becoming decidedly personal, Chairman Carson, suggested that the committee should retire at once and decide upon the motion made by Judge Mellon. After a brief absence they returned, and the Chairman stated that it had been unanimously decided that the opposing side might have two attorneys, if they desired, to cross-examine witnesses, produce rebutting testimony, etc. They had also decided to allow Mr. Lowry to appear before the committee in his own defense as a witness, and that ample opportunity would be given to him to tell all he knows.

Mr. Lowry—I am exceedingly grateful to the committee.

PARTING BLAST.

The Mechanical Engineer then announced that he would take his departure, but before doing so he alleged that he had had consultations with both Judge Mellon and Mr. Robb, and had furnished them with facts they were now trying to pervert and hide up.

Judge Mellon denied the allegation, but Mr. Lowry asserted that Judge Mellon had prepared a list of questions for him to use during the Howard investigation.

Judge Mellon—Oh! that was three or four years ago.

Mr. Robb said he had met Mr. Lowry for the first time on Sunday last, at the postoffice, and that the engineer had stuck to him like a pestilence; he and told him a mass of stuff concerning all other engineers, and engines but the Lowry engines. He could not repeat any portion of the conversation because he did not pay any attention to it.

PURSUING PLEASANT PATHS.

The obnoxious interrogators, Messrs. Lowry and Schenelder, having been got rid of, Mr. Morley resumed his testimony as follows:

[The annual report of Mr. Morley submitted to the Water Committee January 3, was submitted in evidence.] In this report, Mr. Morley contends that the estimate for the expense for pumping machinery to force water, into Herron's Hill reservoir is entirely too high; there is no necessity for building new machinery, as the engines now in use can be utilized; the estimated cost of the new machinery is $50,000, while the South Side has put up new pumping machinery, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and laid five miles of pipes for less than $50,000; this statement is made on the authority of Superintendent Stengel, of the South Side water works; Mr. Morley explained his report at length. In continuing he testified as follows: In my opinion the machinery was intended to elevate the water to Hiland avenue; apparently it was never the intention to finish Brilliant Hill reservoir, and the $270,000 expended in excavating and laying distributing mains to connect with the reservoir has simply been wasted by the abandonment of the work; following Lowry's advice that Mr. Watson told him it was never intended to put a pick in Brilliant Hill; the old machinery, which can be utilized for Herron's Hill, has nineteen times the capacity which will be required for the present time.

To Judge Mellon—I understand that Mr. Lowry has a patent fire plug; it is largely used in Boston. If the water pressure were increased the necessity for fire engines in the lower part of the city, and the difficulty in the flow of the water from the plugs is not dependent upon the height of the reservoirs.

To Mr. Robb—I have not made calculated to give 80,000,000 gallons per day, an amount more than sufficient to supply London. There are two pairs of engines; it is intended to keep one pair in reserve in case of accident; given 40,000,000 gallons of water per day would be an excessive supply.

Mr. Robb—For all ordinary purposes is there now power sufficient to furnish sufficient supply to meet all demands?

Mr. Morley—I think not; there is a scarcity, so far as I can learn, in some portions of the city; I can't tell how much increase there should be; I recommended $270,000 for additions; according to Superintendent Atkinson's report the average consumption in 1875 was 9,000,000 gallons per day; 4,000,000 gallons would be a liberal supply for Pittsburgh, estimating future increase of manufactures; with the pumping capacity at present owned by the city, the committee proposes to spend $2,000 to lift Brilliant Hill reservoir full regulation.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL MOORHEAD.

General J. K. Moorhead, sworn—I was one of a commission to make an examination as to the best means of supplying the city with water. I hold in my hand the report which that commission made to Councils. Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane, well known as civil engineers, were our advisers, and our report embodied, I think, a full and perfect plan for supplying the city with water. [Read the first report.] This plan contemplated taking the water from the Allegheny river, three miles above the present location, in a brick conduit, the total cost, exclusive of land damages, was $2,-000,000. Since the work was commenced high-priced foot that figure. I would have taken the contract myself on the engineers' estimates. If the water had been taken from the present pumping works, the total cost would have been $1,625,000. The capacity of Brilliant Hill was 44,000,000 gallons, and of Hiland reservoir 104,000,000. I think the great blunder, the fatal error, was in abandoning Brilliant Hill, and pumping all the water to the higher elevation. Four-fifths of the consumption could be supplied from Brilliant Hill, and all the pipes and plumbing in the populous portion of the city relieved from the pressure which will be put upon them if the water is all lifted to Hiland reservoir. Our plan was devised from many years' experience. Had it been followed, the works would have been in successful operation more than a year ago, at a cost of less than $2,000,000. [Read a communication of three, one of whom was to be paid a liberal salary, to go on and finish the whole work; but another course was adopted by Councils, and what was done I don't know; nobody's. I have no particular blame to place on any person, but the work has been very badly managed. As to reducing valves, to check the pressure, I have very little faith in them, although I am not mechanic enough to give an opinion. My practical knowledge would lead me to reject their use.

MR. BIDWIN'S BRIEF STORY.

Mr. Bidwin, ex-Water Commissioner, was sworn and testified as follows: There was a large number of bonds irregularly issued; I did not know of them until the break-up occurred; I am not sure that I was asked to sign a receipt; but at all events I did not sign it; I believe I did not sign a single receipt in that year; the first year I signed one receipt for bonds, the money for which was paid into the Treasury. The second year I did not sign any receipt; I certainly would not have signed any receipts for bonds issued without my knowledge; don't think any other of the Commissioners would have given the receipts, had not the request been made during the excitement which ensued; don't remember the exact amount of bonds which were irregularly issued.

MAYOR M'CARTHY RECALLED.

Mayor McCarthy was recalled and interrogated as to the population of the city. He said he believed the population between the rivers was 90,000. He was not positive as to the figures; he thought they were nearly correct.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Judge Mellon submitted in evidence the report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, made at the instance of the Finance Committee. Judge Mellon said that it would be seen that the report was carefully made, and put the best face on the master possible. It was discovered that it reflected on some interests, and it was kept out of sight for some time. It was printed, but there were only a few copies to be had. He had obtained his copy through the courtesy of Mayor McCarthy.

At this point the committee took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

William F. Aull, ex-member of the Water Committee, was next examined, mainly in reference to the transfer of the contract of C. Howard & Son to J. H. Walter, and the abandonment of Brilliant reservoir. He stated that he was opposed to the abandonment of Brilliant reservoir, and favored the abandonment of one compartment of Hiland reservoir and one pair of engines, but his views did not prevail in the committee. Both pair of engines had been contracted for before he went on the committee. Never heard of Lowry's engines being used to secure the adoption of the Lowry engines. Had heard that $60,000 had been distributed to the politicians, but could not name names. One party said he could prove it.

Mr. Carson—Who was that party?

Mr. Aull—Mr. Joseph Lowry.

After some further testimony the witness left the stand.

WHAT MR. HOWARD AFFIRMED.

C. Howard affirmed—This witness gave a history of his connection with the water works business, and related more particularly what he knew with reference to the construction of the foundations for the pumping works. As Mr. Howard has said, over and over again, the work could certainly too much. Mr. Douglass spent $22,000 before the work was taken from him. Then Mr. Lowry spent about $35,000, making in all about $57,000. The whole work, as Mr. Howard's opinion, ought not to have cost over $15,5.0. Mr. Lowry claimed that there were 26,502 perches of stone in the foundations, while the truth was there were not over 17,500 perches. The average cost, for all kinds of masonry, was $30 per perch. The witness also stated that the stone was wholly unfit, and that the bricks laid in the foundations were mere shells. As to the excavation, according to his calculation, which could not have been more than 20,000 yards in all. Mr. Douglass was to have been paid forty cents a yard for excavating, etc. He should not have been expended over $8,000. If Mr. Lowry removed the quantity of dirt he says he did, it would make a pile half a mile long, fifty-nine feet wide and sixteen and a half feet high.

MR. DOUGLAS' CONTRACT.

John Douglas, sworn—This witness stated that, had he been permitted to finish his contract for the foundations, he would have made about $25,000. He said it was owing to the incompetency on the part of the engineer, Mr. Lowry, that he was unable to complete his contract. The witness narrated some little circumstances upon which he based his judgment as to Mr. Lowry's incompetency.

There being no other witnesses present, and the hour of adjournment being near at hand, the committee adjourned until this morning, at ten o'clock.

CHARLES LOW, lately in the dry goods and notion business, on Fifth avenue, near the Sixth ward, is said to have fled the city, having committed forgeries to a considerable extent. His stock and fixtures are in the hands of the Sheriff.

WATER WORKS BLUNDERS.

Extracts From Milnor Roberts' Report.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Over two years ago an examination of the Pittsburgh Water Works was made by Gen. W. Milnor Roberts, Civil Engineer, whose report was presented to Councils February 19, 1874. That report exposed and condemned the folly of building the immense unwieldy engines then under contract, and the folly or want of harmony in the two departments of engineering in connection with the Water Works, the report says (page 18):

"The city cannot get back to the original status of two years ago and select what might, upon the most careful investigation, appear to be the best general plan, and then carry it out; because one part of the works is progressing in view of one plan and another part of the works is progressing in view of another plan, each having a separate engineer.

"The Brilliant Hill reservoir, it seems, was originally planned to be the first or lower reservoir, into which, with two engines at the river, the lower supply could be pumped. Increased the necessity for fire engines in the lower part of the city, but with the present outflow of the water from the plugs is not dependent upon the height of the reservoirs.

"To fill Brilliant reservoir, when calculated to give 80,000,000 gallons per day, an amount more than sufficient to supply London. There are two pairs of engines, one of it intended to keep one pair in reserve in case of accident; given 40,000,000 gallons of water per day would be an excessive supply.

"In stating the difficulties that have been encountered in devising the important details required to secure a result in which there should be no doubt, through a force main of fifty inches diameter, it is only necessary to allude to them merely on the ground of their novelty or rarity in hydraulic engineering. [Page 20] Considered wholly on the ground that there is no necessity for such costly arrangements; that, in the present city, with a supply of two lifts, one of 225 feet and one of 128 feet, in view of the circumstances of the case, is far superior, after all, to the arrangement in first cost and in the daily running."

"It would not be sound engineering to perform as little unnecessary labor in raising water, as possible. It costs money to lift water, and hence it pays to put in first cost for the leading items; which are: first, the wear and tear of the machine and interest on first cost; next, coal; third, the manual labor and repairs. For a small lift, lighter and cheaper engines, with less daily wear, can be used than for a high lift, heavier and more costly engines, with more daily labor, and more fuel."

"If an engine is required to force the new water into the Hiland avenue reservoir, 350 feet above the river, it is certainly unnecessary and very unwise to put in the boilers and lift in workings, if after ward required to throw the same quantity 350 feet high, into the Brilliant Hill reservoir. And if it is properly adapted and only strong enough to throw water 225 feet high, it is not expedient to throw the same quantity 350 feet high. There must be waste in one case, and inadequacy in the other."

At the close of the report Mr. Roberts suggested that the work on one pair of the large engines contracted for should be stopped, and stated that "half a million of dollars could still be saved in connection with the Brilliant Hill and the pipes and plumbing in the populous portions of the city relieved from the pressure which will be put upon them if the water is all lifted to Hiland reservoir. Our plan was devised from many years' experience. Had it been followed, the works would have been in successful operation more than a year ago, at a cost of less than $2,000,000." [Read a communication of three, one of whom was to be paid a liberal salary, to go on and finish the whole work; but another course was adopted by Councils, and what was done I don't know; nobody's. I have no particular blame to place on any person, but the work has been very badly managed. As to reducing valves, to check the pressure, I have very little faith in them, although I am not mechanic enough to give an opinion. My practical knowledge would lead me to reject their use.

The following figures are given in the report:

	Gallons.
High level from Herron's Hill	3,500,000
Middle level, from Hiland avenue reservoir	16,000,000
Lower level, from Brilliant Hill reservoir	20,000,000
Aggregate	20,000,000

At present about 15,000,000 gallons in all are supplied.

"If it be arranged to pumpall the water directly from the river to the Hiland avenue reservoir, it is evident that the two lifts [portions of the total supply would be pumped 128 feet higher than necessary; and that it would make the extraordinary pressure in the pipes upon a very large portion of the city service, which the pipes certainly cannot stand; unless, as indicated by Mr. Lowry, special arrangements be made, with peculiar valves, to cut off the extra pressure. The present standpipe comes from a reservoir 162 feet above the river, at the old water works; whereas, if admitted from the Hiland avenue reservoir, which is 355 feet above the river, opposite Negley's run, the pressure would be from a head about 388 feet higher than the present old works, and from 230 or 204 feet greater head than that now on the pipes, being 126 per cent. more pressure "and at page 36:

"The city of Pittsburgh now has a very good system; the water supply is pumped into the lower reservoir, 160 feet high, whence the bulk of the city's supply is drawn; while about 3,-000,000 gallons are lifted 225 feet higher (from the first reservoir) to the second reservoir, for the supply of parts of the city above the 160 feet and below 295 feet. Now as this is should be proposed to pump the whole 14,000,000 gallons daily to this latter reservoir, and to dispense with the lower reservoir, who would advocate the change? Yet the principle involved is the same as the case under consideration."

"These calculations tend to confirm the impression that, in view of all the circumstances, the engines contracted for are planned unnecessarily large for the duty they will be called upon to perform; and, since it may be presumed that their weight and cost are proportioned to the duty demanded in the contract, they must be unnecessarily heavy and costly in first cost and in the future daily expenses of running. That is, smaller and cheaper engines would do the work at less cost."

"I cannot recommend the adoption of a system of pumping all the water to the level of 356 feet, when there is no necessity for it and for the objections to it manifest."

"Although the engines are calculated to be, and may be, strong enough to sustain the unusual pressure, and with safety to force the water to the elevation of 356 feet to the Hiland avenue reservoir, it appears to be an undesirable arrangement, involving the necessity of very much more costly force mains to sustain the pressure, and the shocks of so large a body of water *of that great height*, and extraordinarily heavy and costly fittings of the pipes and valves, and the plumbing throughout, to derangement and accident will be greater in proportion to the height. It is intended to keep one pair in reserve in case of accident; given 40,000,000 gallons of water per day would be an excessive supply.

"In stating the difficulties that have been encountered in devising the important details required to secure a result in which there should be no doubt, through a force main of fifty inches diameter, it is only necessary to allude to them merely on the ground of their novelty or rarity in hydraulic engineering. [Page 20] Considered wholly on the ground that there is no necessity for such costly arrangements; that, in the present city, with a supply of two lifts, one of 225 feet and one of 128 feet, in view of the circumstances of the case, is far superior, after all, to the arrangement in first cost and in the daily running."

"It would not be sound engineering to perform as little unnecessary labor in raising water, as possible. It costs money to lift water, and hence it pays to put in first cost for the leading items; which are: first, the wear and tear of the machine and interest on first cost; next, coal; third, the manual labor and repairs. For a small lift, lighter and cheaper engines, with less daily wear, can be used than for a high lift, heavier and more costly engines, with more daily labor, and more fuel."

"If an engine is required to force the new water into the Hiland avenue reservoir, 350 feet above the river, it is certainly unnecessary and very unwise to put in the boilers and lift in workings, if after ward required to throw the same quantity 350 feet high, into the Brilliant Hill reservoir. And if it is properly adapted and only strong enough to throw water 225 feet high, it is not expedient to throw the same quantity 350 feet high. There must be waste in one case, and inadequacy in the other."

At the close of the report Mr. Roberts suggested that the work on one pair of the large engines contracted for should be stopped, and stated that "half a million of dollars could still be saved in connection with the Brilliant Hill, and all the pipes and plumbing, engines, boilers, force mains and reservoirs, and still secure ample provision for a full supply of water."

In the face of this report, which was kept back, and from the evidence given by Hall and Lowry and his friends persisted in their costly plan, Garbled extracts were published purporting to be from the engineers' report, and gross misrepresentations were silly made; and instead of stopping work on the unnecessary second engine, additional force was put on to hurry it so that Councils, or the Water Committee, might not be disgusted with the story.

The new water works could have been, and should have been entirely finished and in use more than a year ago, and for at least a million and a half dollars less than they have now cost; and they yet are far from completion.

OPEN VALVE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Tempted" had its third and final performance at the Opera House, last evening, with Miss Lillie Eldridge in the character of *Helen Standish*. The performance was not as satisfactory as could be expected with such a dismal play, and Miss Eldridge received abundance of applause. The company did good service.

This evening Lucille Western comes, it is to hoped, one more cheerful in tone, will be given, entitled, "Robin Gray's wife." It was written for Miss Eldridge, and is said to be of fair interest and suited to her abilities. The lady hoped to have been able to produce "Romeo and Juliet" for her benefit, *Juliet* being one of her favorite impersonations; but owing to the fact that there is an insufficient company to take the part of *Romeo* she had to give it up.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a complete revolution in the programme at Manager Aims' highly prosperous theater to-night, introducing the talented company in a long list of novelties. The Lacretia troupe do some of the most daring and graceful feats ever seen.

Library Hall—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.

This strong organization, numbering thirty finished performers, will make their first appearance at Library Hall this evening. In days gone by they have been patronized by the *elite* of the city, and always gave pleasure and satisfaction. Sam Price and Charley Edwards are the "end men," which is sufficient guarantee that there will be unstinted fun, which can be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Base Ball.

At a recent meeting of Xantha Base Ball Club the following positions were assigned to the members. Frank Curry, catcher; James Blackmore, pitcher; George Keenan, 1st base; William Graham, 2d base; Chas. Jackson, 3d base; John Guise, short stop; Samuel Mowery, center field; Moore Phillips, right field, and Daniel Zollar, left field. Samuel Faulkner is Treasurer and Wm. Drane Secretary. The directors are Messrs. Wm. Carson, Joseph Briggs, James Scott, Paul Bowers and Fred. Langenfelder. George Keenan is captain. The style of uniform adopted is gray cassimere, with stockings and belt green. The first game will be played with the new Allegheny club, on the 15th of April, on grounds of the latter, at Union Park.

Attempted Suicide.

Frank Foster, a notorious woman of the town, was locked up in the Central Station last evening, and after she had been in a cell a few minutes the turnkey discovered her hanging by the neck to the bars of the door. She was promptly cut down, and laid tenderly down on a beach. A few minutes latter the turnkey again found her suspended by a rope made of her clothing. She was promptly cut and still lives to inhabit the cells of the lock-up.

Card to the Public.

Richie Bros., United States Standard Scale and Testing Machine Works, Allegheny, wishes to inform their many friends and patrons that they have removed their Pittsburgh store from 285 Liberty street to 43 Smithfield street, near the Central and Monongahela Houses, where they have better accommodations to display their many improvements in the Scale line, where they hope to meet their friends and the public in general. Call and examine the construction and simplicity of their Scales before purchasing elsewhere.

Spring Fashions.

The time is fast approaching when mankind in general will be compelled to lay aside their heavy winter clothing and don garments more suitable for the spring and summer months. No doubt many persons are even now contemplating this change, and realize that they will have to get something new in that line, and we know of no mercantile establishing establishment in the city where one can get a fashionable garment made to order, at a more reasonable price, better than at Mr. B. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. has a fine line of piece goods in stock, and solicits an early call from his numerous patrons.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Printing Committee of City Councils met last evening but transacted no business of public importance.

THE new Bishop; Father Tuigg, arrived in the city Yesterday. His consecration will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday next.

ACTING and Assistant Chief Engineers Evans and McCutcheon took hold yesterday, and now direct the operations of the fire department.

EDWARD CARNEY was yesterday held for trial by Alderman Milliken on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. A. G. Cooper is the prosecutor.

WHILE under a temporary aberration of mind, Squire Bohn, of the Thirty-first ward, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by cutting his throat with a knife.

MARGARET RILEY, for keeping a disorderly house on Almond alley, was yesterday fined $25 and costs by Alderman King, and in default was committed thirty days to the Workhouse.

NICHOLAS HOLLY, charged with burglary at Brownsville, was arrested yesterday in this city on a telegram to Chief Hartzell. The accused is held awaiting the coming of an officer from Brownsville with a warrant.

THE Tallmaster, on behalf of the Board of Health, appeared before, Alderman Milliken, yesterday, and charged Samuel Bowser with depositing the carcass of a horse at the mouth of Sawmill run. The accused was fined $20 and costs.

THE plain-spoken Greensburg *Argus* says: If the "Fifth Avenue Combination" (or "sticks"), which played in the Opera House on Wednesday night last, is a sample of Pittsburgh's histrionic talent, she'd better keep her actors at home after this.

THE Board of Revenue were yesterday engaged upon the Fourteenth ward. No great reductions were allowed except in the case of the property of W. A. Simpson's heirs, thirty-seven lots, from $33,975 to $11,100. This was done by reason of the slipping of the ground at this place.

ON to-morrow evening, March 17, (St. Patrick's Day) the Hibernian Social will give their second annual ball at City Hall. This promises to be a very pleasant affair, as the managers are all young men of experience in making an occasion such as this a success. Tickets only fifty cents.

AT the annual election of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, K. T., held at the Asylum this evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: E. Conn, Charles W. Batchelor; Generalissimo, William Neifield; Capt. Gen., James H. Stewart; Treasurer, George Cass; Recorder, John D. Biggert.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Views.

Those desiring views should call on Mr. Bassford, the well-known photographer, 10½ sixth street.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Unequal Facilities.
BASSFORD, 10½ Sixth street.

Unequal Facilities.
BASSFORD, 10½ Sixth street.

Unequal Facilities.
BASSFORD, 10½ Sixth street.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty,
at H. Richard Davis',
167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

NEW YORK GREENBACKS.

STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

The Usual Paper Resolutions and a Hundred Guns for Jackson.

SYRACUSE, March 15.—The Greenback Convention met at the Witeing Opera House this morning, and was called to order, in behalf of the Executive Committee, by Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, who nominated ex-Speaker McGuire Temporary Chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. McGuire briefly addressed the convention, reviewing the political course of Governor Tilden and the Democratic party. Alfred T. Ransom, of Warren, and George W. Madox, of New York, were appointed Temporary Secretaries. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and a recess taken till three o'clock. One hundred guns were fired in observance of the anniversary of General Jackson's birthday.

The convention reassembled at three this afternoon. There was a large attendance. Richard Schell was made Permanent President, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries.

The platform protests against the resolutions adopted by the New York Democracy for the past two years, and several speakers among others, because said resolutions are in conflict with the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Democratic Convention held in the city of New York in 1868, that being the last genuine National Democratic Convention held in this country, the convention in Baltimore, in 1872, being only a ratification meeting for the nominations and platform of the Liberal Republicans. The convention therefore recommends the several Assembly districts to send delegates to a State Convention, in order to select delegates for the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and ask their admission into that body as the true representatives of the Democracy of New York.

The resolutions declare opposition to any repudiation of the nation's obligations, out assert that the act of Congress of March, 1869, which proposes to pay the five-twenties in gold, is a gross violation of the contract whereby said bonds were issued, and said the law was passed by fraud; that that clause now making by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay fractional currency in silver should be immediately prohibited, as silver is worth less than currency; that there should be no further funding of Government bonds until the exact number of bonds outstanding is ascertained and the amount due from the Syndicate settled; that legal tenders are the standard of value, while gold constantly fluctuates, for various reasons; that the amount of money required by the people depends on their intelligence; that the advocacy of a contraction of the currency and a reduction in the price of labor, by certain newspapers, is to be wondered at; that legal tenders should pay the bondholder his interest and all other debts, private and public, including duties on imports; that the act pledging resumption in 1879 is a failure and its immediate repeal is demanded; that Congress should enact laws for the encouragement of labor, agriculture and all other industrial interests and for the development of the nation's resources and wealth by the people, to the exclusion of monopolies.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after a few speeches. A letter from Franklin Landers, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana, indorsing the purposes of the convention, was read. Adjourned *sine die*.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The British and American Trade.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

A recent article in the London *Times* on the British Iron Trade and the effect upon it of the progress made in self-protecting countries, after remarking upon the success of certain countries of Continental Europe in the business of supplying their own wants, observes that the United States, though following the same policy in regard to protection, could not be expected so quickly the same position as their enormous territory, even now but thinly peopled, but annually receiving crowds of emigrants from the old world, had to be laid open by railways; and that this, notwithstanding the high tariff of the Republic, could be carried out at a comparatively small cost of mileage, so that the States continued to draw from England until quite recently, supplies of